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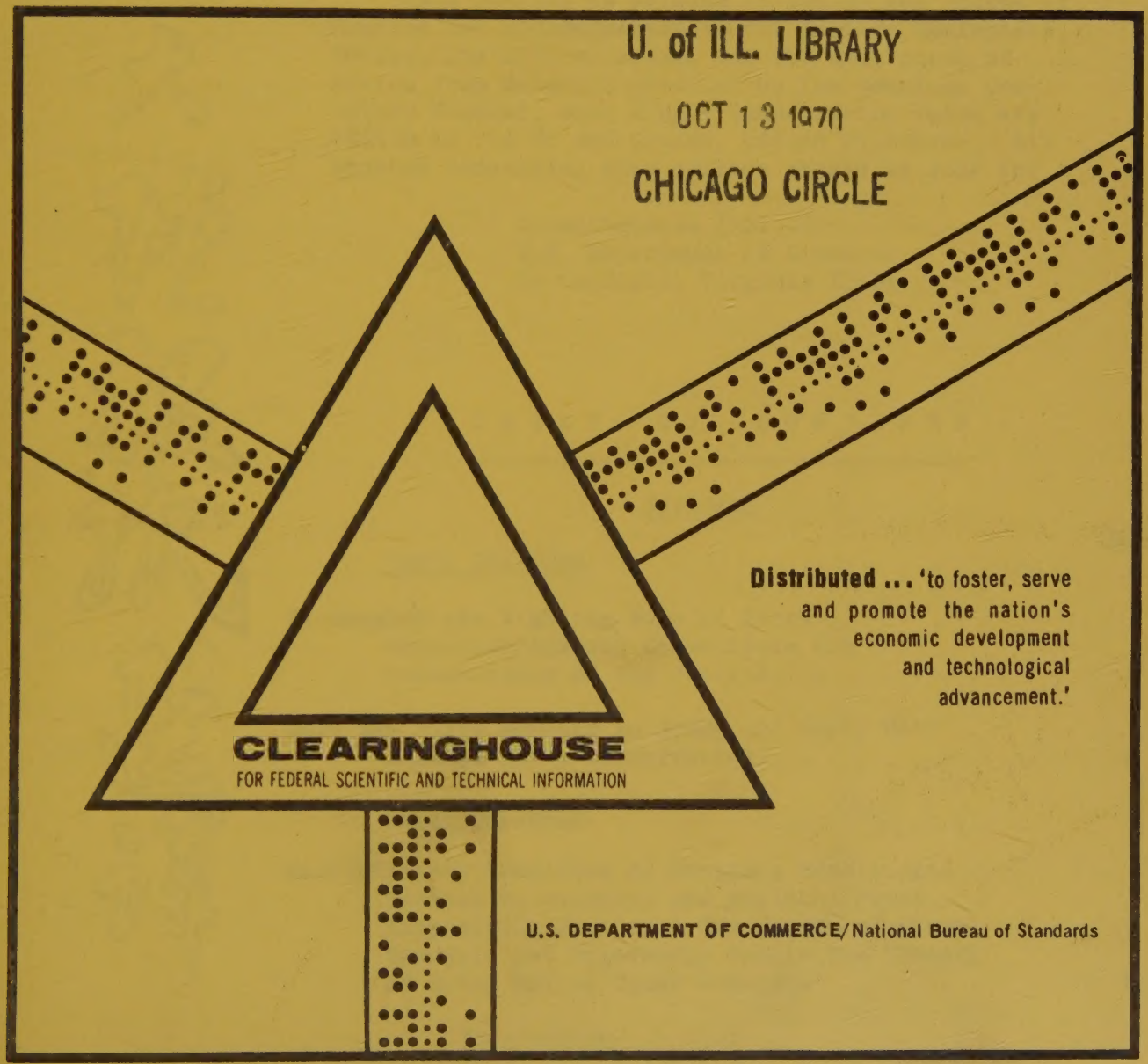
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CMP-SCMP-70-08

中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 4602-4605
February 24-27, 1970

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 24, 1970 No. 4602

****
* NATIONAL *
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PARTY BUILDING

Strengthen the Fighting Role of Party Organizations and Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- Party branch at Hungsheng Forest Farm of Ch'aiho Forestry Bureau helps members of the Party branch maintain their revolutionary vigor forever

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 10, 1970)

(According to NCNA Harbin, February 9) The Party branch at Hungsheng Forest Farm of Ch'aiho Forestry Bureau, Heilungkiang Province persevere in using Chairman Mao's great theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm the heads of the members of the Party branch and overcome in a big way the idea of revolution having reached the end, arrogance and self-complacency, establish in a big way the idea of continuation of revolution, and enable the members of the Party branch to maintain their revolutionary vigor and become leaders in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching "organize a revolutionized leadership squad to maintain contact with the masses," this Party branch has been grasping, since its establishment, the ideological revolutionization of members of the Party branch as an important matter for strengthening the leadership of the Party and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They incessantly use Chairman Mao's great teaching of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to educate members of the Party branch and heighten their consciousness in continuation of revolution to make them persevere in giving prominence to proletarian politics, energetically grasp class struggle, grasp and use power well for the proletariat, and become leaders of continuation of revolution.

Under the favorable situation at the beginning of January this year, some members of the Party branch grasped only production and neglected the grasping of class struggle. The Party branch held that this was a manifestation of the theory of "revolution having reached the end." With this question in mind they held a study class and organized members of the Party branch to review Chairman Mao's great teaching "politics is the commander and the soul," used the New Party Constitution as a weapon to repudiate energetically renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's black "six theories" and showed in a big way the new trends and new characteristics of class struggle under the new situation to enable the members of the Party branch to realize that to grasp production alone without giving prominence to politics and grasping class struggle is tantamount to giving up the dictatorship of the proletariat and is a reflection of the lack of a high consciousness in continuation of revolution. After understanding was elevated members of the Party branch self-consciously struggled against self-interest, repudiated revisionism and went down to the basic level to lead the broad masses of revolutionaries to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively. In this way they worked up an upsurge in the mass movement of emulation in revolution and emulation in unity.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "I am in favor of the slogan of 'fearing neither hardship nor death'" this Party branch constantly educate members of the branch to destroy in a big way the idea of "loving easy life," establish in a big way the revolutionary spirit of enduring great hardship in the three great revolutionary movements.

After being elected as a member in the Party branch, old worker Li Feng-shan developed a fear for difficulties because he thought work might be difficult for him since he was old and was not cultured. But since then he has worked very hard and lost himself in leading the masses in arduous struggles. He was elected by the masses as an active element in the creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the provincial forestry system.

In order to make members of this Party branch leaders in continuation of revolution, the Party branch also regularly educate members to treat themselves with the attitude of dividing one into two, and always maintain the work style of humility and prudence.

Chiang Hsien-ch'i, a member of the Party branch, was formerly a repairman. During the great proletarian cultural revolution he closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plans, rebelled against a small handful of capitalist-roaders in a big way, and was elected by the masses to serve as vice chairman of the revolutionary committee. He also attended many congresses of active elements in the creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the bureau and the area. But fame gradually created the arrogant and self-complacent feeling of "this is about enough" in Chiang. Thus he went to work in the workshop less and less frequently.

In view of this situation the Party branch conducted an open-door rectification and mobilized the masses and Party members to submit their views to the Party branch; and at the same time organized members of the Party branch to study Chairman Mao's great teaching "humbleness makes people progress but arrogance makes people fall behind" and led the masses to review happenings, examine perils and find the causes. This enabled the members of the Party branch to realize that arrogance and self-complacency are hindrances to the continuation of revolution and a reflection of bourgeois world outlook and that without grasping power and using power well it would be impossible to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Finally Chiang Hsien-ch'i said with deep feeling: "When we are unable to look at ourselves with the attitude of dividing one into two we shall be beside ourselves with victory and lose the battle because of achievements."

After this open-door rectification his consciousness in continuation of revolution was heightened even more. From then on he has returned to the workshop to grasp revolution and promote revolution together with the workers and was again chosen by the masses as an active element of creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the area.

* * *

Help New Party Members To Study and Apply Well the New Party Constitution

- Pach'iao Thermo-electric Power Plant of Sian used Chairman Mao's thinking in Party building to impose strict requirements on new Party members

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 10, 1970)

(According to NCNA Sian, February 9) The CCP committee of Pach'iao Thermo-electric Power Plant of Sian, Shensi Province, has organized new Party members to study conscientiously the New Party Constitution and educated new Party members to strengthen their proletarian Party spirit and consciousness of continuation of revolution incessantly.

In the course of Party rectification and Party building this thermo-electric power plant followed great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "a proletarian Party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh in order to remain vigorous" and absorbed a group of advanced elements among the workers into the Party. After joining the Party these new Party members incessantly heightened their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines under the education of the Party organization and developed the role of pioneer and model in the struggle of revolution and production. Under such circumstances some of the new Party members thought they had a good background, were good politically and good in work, and thus created arrogance and self-complacency in themselves.

Grasping these ideological tendencies, the CCP committee of the power plant promptly held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for the new Party members and organized them to study the New Party Constitution repeatedly. During the course of study it led the new Party members to develop the study style of combining theory with practice and use Chairman Mao's great theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to examine themselves, struggle against self-interest, repudiate revisionism, and actively develop criticism and self-criticism.

After studying the five requirements for Party members listed in the New Party Constitution new Party member Li Heng-wu who formerly had the erroneous idea of "I am the only one revolutionary" realized that he still had large gaps to fill up in many respects and that arrogance and self-complacency were hindrances to the continuation of revolution. After the study he reported to the masses what he learned ideologically and indicated that he wanted to listen to the views of the masses humbly and overcome self-complacency resolutely; and asked the masses to exercise supervision over him. From then on he was very strict on himself in accordance with the New Party Constitution, maintained close contact with the masses, considered himself a pupil of the masses and was finally highly praised by the masses.

During the course of organizing new Party members to study the New Party Constitution the CCP committee of Pach'iao Thermo-electric Power Plant paid special attention to educating the new Party members to give first priority to the creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in accordance with the requirements of the New Party Constitution.

New Party member Hu Nan-fang was a cadre in the repair team. He worked hard and enthusiastically. He always went to work with the shifts where work was hardest. What he failed to do was to do a good job in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in ideological and political work. The masses said: He "grasps only the hammer but not man." In view of the fact that he was busy with his work and did not have the time to study and that he was afraid study might affect his work, the CCP committee of the power plant helped him to understand thoroughly the significance of the provision in the New Party Constitution that Party members must "creatively study and apply Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought," eliminate the revisionist poison of "production first" and "operation in command," and fundamentally heighten the consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

From then on he not only insisted on "studying every day" but also persisted in studying Chairman Mao's works every night before going to bed. When he found young workers with poor organizational discipline he would recall bitterness and think about sweetness with them and study Chairman Mao's teachings with them so as to strengthen their revolutionary discipline.

The CCP committee of this power plant also organized new Party members to combine the study of the New Party Constitution with the study of model Party members and heroic personalities such as Yang Shui-ts'ai, Wang Kuo-fu, etc., so as to lead the new Party members to learn from the heroes, examine their fighting spirit, learn from the advanced, fill gaps, and promote their own ideological revolutionization. For the purpose of cultivating in the new Party members the work style of maintaining close contact with the masses and constantly listening to their views, the CCP committee of this power plant used the Party branch as a unit to invite the masses to criticize the new Party members periodically so as to help them advance along the road of continuation of revolution incessantly.

Conscientious study of Chairman Mao's theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the New Party Constitution has greatly increased the new Party members' proletarian Party spirit and heightened their consciousness in continuation of revolution.

* * *

CLASS STRUGGLE

Revolutionary Committee of Hengyang Metallurgic Machine Maintenance and Building Plant Extensively Discloses New Trends of Class Struggle and Vigorously Criticizes "Theory of Dying Out of Class Struggle"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 12, 1970)

> The revolutionary committee of Hengyang Metallurgic Machine Maintenance and Building Plant closely grasps class struggle, by means of which struggle-criticism-transformation in the plant is pushed forward.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Changsha, February 11) Helped by the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the plant, the revolutionary committee of Hengyang Metallurgic Machine Maintenance and Building Plant, Honan Province, leads the broad revolutionary masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, to tightly grasp class struggle unwaveringly and to resolutely hit at the handful of class enemies, so that revolution goes on in an earth-shaking manner and production increases with each passing day.

Last year, this plant made great achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. This year, it was assigned with production tasks almost double the tasks it actually fulfilled last year. What should be grasped at first?

The leading members held two different viewpoints: Most of the comrades held that: The excellent situation of production has been brought about by the excellent situation of revolution. In grasping revolution and promoting production, it is first necessary to grasp revolution and class struggle.

A small number of people held that forces should be concentrated to carry out production on a big scale since the class front in the plant had been clearly defined, the class enemies discovered had been isolated, Party consolidation and Party building were near completion and the seal was firmly grasped by the proletariat.

Still some others said: "It is necessary to carry production and to grasp class struggle. If we do one thing, we cannot do the other."

The revolutionary committee of this plant and the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in this plant realized that the idea that "work is near completion" was a reflection of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" under a new

situation snd also a reprint of "bringing politics and production to the fore on rotation," and that the orientation would be diverted if effort was not made to grasp revolution and class struggle.

Accordingly, they organized the responsible persons of revolutionary committees at various levels to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work" and "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory, not even for decades," and to carry out "disclosing, criticizing and investigating" activities in connection with the reality of class struggle in their units. They extensively disclosed the new trends and new characteristics of the class struggle; they vigorously criticized the "theory of dying out of class struggle"; they vigorously investigated whether they had strong concept of the class struggle, whether they deeply understood the policy of putting politics in command of all work, and whether they had high consciousness in continuing revolution.

In this way, the leaders at various levels understood deeply that if production was grasped at the expense of class struggle, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line would be neglected, and any "concept of peace" was a deadly enemy to the continuation of revolution and to the implementation of Chairman Mao's strategic idea of "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people."

After going through this study, the leading members of the revolutionary committee of this plant heightened their thinking. They went separately to workshops and working groups and squads and, taking Chairman Mao's latest directives and the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee as the weapon, extensively mobilized the masses to continuously carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and to use revolution to lead production.

Early this year, they took the reactionary speeches spread by the class enemies in the plant as the living materials to teach the masses to heighten their consciousness of class struggle. They relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the sinister conspiracies of the handful of class enemies to sabotage revolution and production. With an upsurge of the revolutionary mass criticism formed in the plant, a new situation occurred in which every one grasped the new trends of the class struggle and suppressed the bad elements, bad deeds and bad words.

In one of the workshops, a few class enemies and active counter-revolutionaries who had long concealed their backgrounds and sneaked into the revolutionary ranks were dragged out. This gave a great impetus to the prosperous development of the new upsurge in production. Another workshop was assigned with the work of making a mold of a machine tool. This would need 1,000 hours of work. Pushed by the revolutionary mass criticism, the workers took only 75 hours to complete this task. The whole plant overfulfilled its production plan for January by 11 percent, being more than double the increase in the corresponding period of last year.

* * *

CAPITALIST TENDENCIES

A Brigade in Hopei Relentlessly Criticizes Capitalist Tendency of "Attaching Greater Importance to Side-line Production Than to Agriculture"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 12, 1970)

Peasants in Szuchieh production brigade in Huolu hsien, Hopei, used to attach greater importance to sideline production than production of food grains before the great cultural revolution.

This tendency was checked in the great cultural revolution, but last winter it came back and the revolutionary committee of the brigade had to intensify revolutionary mass criticism to make the peasants see that they were wrong in pursuing sideline production to the neglect of grain production.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Shihchiachuang, February 11) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Capitalism will assuredly occupy the rural positions if socialism does not do so," the revolutionary committee of Szuchieh brigade, Ch'engkuan commune, Huolu hsien, Hopei Province, leads the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members to penetratingly and perseveringly criticize the capitalist tendency of "attaching greater importance to side-production than to agriculture" and to firmly implement the directive of the over-all development of diversified economy by taking food grain as the key link, thereby increasing grain output in the past few years and continuously consolidating and strengthening the socialist collective economy.

This brigade is situated in the center of the hsien-government seat. It has much manpower but insufficient farmland; each commune member has only an average of 0.5 mow of land. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, as a result of the poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the idea of "attaching greater importance to side-production than to agriculture" was widely prevalent and most of the manpower and carriages were used in side-production and agriculture was neglected, so that 70,000 to 80,000 catties of the State's grain was consumed every year.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the local poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres--under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line--relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's capitalist black goods of "free trade" and "attaching greater importance to side-production than to agriculture," thus further heightening their class consciousness and promoting the flourishing development of

agricultural production and side-production in the brigade. Last year, the average grain output per mow was 1,043 catties. It was possible to fulfill the tasks of delivering grain to the State and to reserve sufficient seeds, fodder, food grain for the commune members, and collective accumulation. Apart from this, more than 50,000 catties of surplus grain was sold and delivered to the State, thus changing the former condition of relying on the grain supplied by the State. Under the prerequisite of assuredly taking agriculture as the key link, they made reasonable arrangements for side-production, thus earning increasingly more income from side-production. In the past few years, they used the income earned from side-production to buy five big rubber-wheeled carts, ten draft animals and 120,000 catties of chemical fertilizers, thus increasing grain output. As a result of the over-all development of agricultural production and side-production, the commune members of this brigade earned 20 percent more income than they did before the great cultural revolution.

Under these circumstances, some cadres of this brigade thought that "work was near completion" and once relaxed the revolutionary mass criticism. Subsequently, since the turn of winter last year, the capitalist tendency of "attaching greater importance to side-production than to agriculture" prevailed again. Some class enemies jumped out to fan evil winds and enkindle evil fires and to spread viruses of imperialism while some production team cadres sent all rubber-wheeled carts to do side-production and dispatched a big number of laborers to do odd jobs in side-production, thus hindering the accumulation and transportation of manure and the development of construction of farmland irrigation projects.

This state of affairs attracted the close attention of the brigade revolutionary committee. They immediately held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class in which Party members, YCL members, cadres and activists among militiamen took part. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned, relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and extensively disclosed the new trends of the class struggle in agricultural production and side-production. Many poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Attaching greater importance to agriculture than to side-production is Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line; it becomes narrower as we go on along it. The directive of the over-all development of diversified economy by taking food grain as the key link is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; it broadens as we go on along it." They unanimously expressed their will to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to unswervingly take the socialist road.

With understanding heightened, this brigade carried out revolutionary mass criticism in greater depth, more perseveringly and more consciously. They carried out revolutionary mass criticism meetings on over 1,000 occasions by various forms and relentlessly criticized various kinds of capitalist tendencies by linking them with the conditions at the higher level and at the basic level, so that the broad masses of cadres and commune members heightened their socialist consciousness to an unprecedented height. When drawing up the production plan for 1970, they readjusted the relationship between agriculture and side-production. Various production

teams also rearranged their manpower and material resources. Subsequently, the speed of capital construction of farmland greatly quickened and a scene of prosperity emerged in revolution and production.

* * *

OLD CUSTOMS

Destroy Old Customs, Establish New Practices

by

Liu Tso-jen (刘作仁), commune member of Ts'uipo brigade, Tach'uan commune, I-yang hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 2, 1970)

> The following article attacks such long-established customs as the giving of wedding presents, giving of banquets in celebration of additions to the family, etc., and calls those who persist in these bourgeois customs "a small handful of class enemies."--SCMP Ed.

Under the illumination of the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought, completely new socialist practices have emerged in Ts'uipo brigade in the past few years. The commune members do not forget "diligence and frugality" in celebrating the Spring Festival and other major occasions. When young people get married, they do not spend money on betrothal presents or dowries. Childbirth is not celebrated with eating and drinking. With the social practices changed, the people take a completely new mental outlook.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of our brigade have learned deeply from struggle that destroying the old customs of the exploiting classes and establishing socialist new practices is a major problem bearing on the transformation of society according to the outlook of the proletariat and also an important matter concerning the prevention of restoration of capitalism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Before the liberation, the exploiting classes used the old customs to poison and exploit the laboring people and to protect their reactionary rule. After the liberation, they again tried to use the old customs to erode the souls of the laboring people and to stage a comeback for capitalism.

Chairman Mao pointed out in the "16-Point Decision" drawn up under his supervision: "Although the bourgeoisie has been overthrown, it is still trying to use the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes to corrupt the masses, capture their minds and endeavor to stage a comeback." The handful of class enemies in our brigade acted in this way.

If our cadres do not have a firm revolutionary will, they will fall into the class enemies' trap of sugar-coated bullets. They will have their mouths sealed because they have drunk the wine of the class enemies. Their

teeth will ache because they have drunk the tea of the class enemies. They are intoxicated and fail to distinguish right from wrong and friends from enemies. If our young people do not shake away the influence of old customs of the exploiting classes and, when getting married, spend money on betrothal presents, dowries or other things of this sort, and practice waste and extravagance, they not only will meet with difficulties in life after their marriage, but also will help the evil winds of capitalism to spread unchecked. We should bear firmly in mind the lessons in this respect.

Some comrades who are obscure ideologically think that the old customs of the exploiting classes have been destroyed almost completely during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and they fail to see that to destroy the old and establish the new is a long-term, acute and complex class struggle. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The survivals of old ideas reflecting the old system invariably remain long in the minds of the people and do not disappear easily." As long as classes exist and as long as the survivals of the old ideas reflecting the old system exist, there are class foundation and ideological foundation for the restoration of old customs. We should in no way take the old customs lightly. The old customs will attack you if you do not fight them.

Recently, on festival days, in weddings and other celebrations, the handful of class enemies in our brigade spread the fallacies that "it is man's nature to give banquets and to give away presents on festival days, weddings and funerals," in order to prepare public opinion for the restoration of old customs.

In a class society, people live in the positions of particular classes. People of different classes have affection for different classes and observe different customs and habits. In the old society, the rich people enjoyed themselves on the Spring Festival while the poor people were beset with financial difficulties. In those years, sons of many poor families could not afford to have a wife while the daughters were forced to become prostitutes.

Let us think about this: Which of the old customs advocated by the exploiting classes did not serve the landlords and rich peasants and did not harm the poor and lower-middle peasants?

Today, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the poor and lower-middle peasants live in happiness. The handful of class enemies try to revive the old customs of the exploiting classes under the pretext of "man's nature." They vainly attempt to intoxicate the revolutionary people, to confuse the class front, to incite the capitalist evil winds and to undermine socialism. Numerous facts show that the places where the capitalist tendencies are seriously prevalent are often places where the old customs of the exploiting classes are rampant. We must firmly disclose and hit at the class enemies' activities of using the old customs to carry out sabotage.

The old customs which had been formed for a long time in the old society spread poison very deeply. Some of the people are still being influenced by them. We should arm these people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and help them liberate themselves from these old customs. The old customs have the characteristic of the "self" of the bourgeoisie. If the "self" of the bourgeoisie plays evils in our minds, we cannot perceive the class enemies' evil intention of reviving the old customs, cannot firmly resist the attack by the old customs, and cannot stand firm and sit straight in the storm of class struggle. To completely uproot the old customs of the exploiting classes and to vigorously establish the socialist new practices, we must continuously take the iron broom of revolutionary mass criticism and sweep away the old customs perseveringly, through to the end and every day, every month and every year, as we sweep away rubbish; we also must continuously make revolution in our very souls and consciously fight self and criticize revisionism.

We have acquired this experience: In the struggle for destroying the old customs and establishing the socialist new practices, if the communists, CYL members, revolutionary cadres, and educated youths who have gone to the countryside set examples and stand in the foremost of the struggle and carry out political and ideological work penetratingly and elaborately among the masses, the broad revolutionary masses will definitely take active action to expose the conspiracies and sabotage of the class enemies and to fiercely attack the old customs of the exploiting classes. Once the masses are awakened, the class enemies will have no room to hide themselves and the old customs will also have no place to stand.

* * *

WORKER AND MAO-THOUGHT

Materialist Dialectics Guides North China Worker in Making Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1970)

veteran woman worker wang shu-chen of the tientsin no. 4 state cotton mill has persisted since the great leap forward in 1958 in studying and applying chairman mao's brilliant philosophical thinking in a living way and armed herself with materialist dialectics. this has enabled her to solve all sorts of problems and make outstanding achievements both in her ideological revolutionization and technical innovations.

following are excerpts from an article by wang shu-chen, entitled "i am guided by materialist dialectics in continuing revolution".

dare to make revolution and be good at making it

in 1958 chairman mao put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", and this greatly encouraged the working class in fostering the revolutionary will to rapidly catch up with and surpass advanced domestic and world standards in science and technology.

in order to spin more and better cotton yarn and to speed up socialist construction, we set about tapping the production potential and raising efficiency. at the time, two contrary views were raised. some people said: "our machines are worn-out ones left over from the old society and foreign literature says that they should not exceed 200 revolutions per minute, otherwise the machines will break."

we studied chairman mao's "on practice" and it made us more clear-sighted. we said: "knowledge comes from practice. we should not be bound hand and foot by bourgeois conventions. let's try first." i offered to experiment on my machine first. the result was more than 200 revolutions and the machine was not damaged. i raised the speed to 280 revolutions. then someone said: "there's no room for increasing output further." after studying chairman mao's teachings we realized that there is no end either to the development of production or to man's knowledge of the objective world and to his transformation of it. we criticized the erroneous idea of "no room for increasing output" and continued to advance.

the machines rotated faster, but a new contradiction cropped up. the breakage of the yarn increased and this upset the work pattern. with this problem in mind we consulted chairman mao's philosophical writings. chairman mao teaches that if a man wants to succeed in his work, "he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world". provided man grasps the laws of the development of contradictions and takes steps to solve them, he can help things forward. after study and analysis, we found out that the operational methods did not keep up with high-speed production and this caused more breakage of the yarn. so this was what had to be improved. taking the specific conditions into consideration and drawing on the experience of other cotton mills, i experimented and summed up the experience repeatedly and finally found out the laws of high-speed

production. on this basis i devised a set of new operational methods which solved the contradiction of increased breakage. this gave us the initiative in production.

but we still had to test the results in practice so as to continue the improvement and revolution. i once gave a technical demonstration in a mill elsewhere. in our mill, the yarn breakage generally occurred with full or new bobbins, for there was much tension. but this time it occurred with half-wound bobbins, though i used the same methods as at our mill. i had not expected this. chairman mao teaches that we should use "different methods to resolve different contradictions". working hard to solve this problem, i found the cause and took measures to remedy it. the workers of the mill said: "it's amazing. even the machine is afraid of an outstanding worker." i said: "it's not me but a person armed with mao tsetung thought that the machine fears. i follow chairman mao's teachings and have got to know the idiosyncrasies of the machine and so the machine obeys me."

one divides into two, break down thought of self and be devoted to public interest

before my marriage, i was light-hearted and carefree, and was able to devote all my energy to revolution and production. after marriage, i had to do more and more household chores and look after my children. this took up a lot of my energy. i felt it was too hard to continue to do work as good as i had done in the past. the objective conditions had changed. could i continue to march ahead or would i lag behind? there was a sharp struggle in my mind between thought of self and devotion to public interest. in his article "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", chairman mao teaches: "in given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them. here, the conditions are essential." i came to know that advanced and backward are a unity of opposites and are transformed into each other under given conditions. my feeling that it was "too hard to continue" showed that i feared hardship and fatigue, that meant fearing the revolution. this was due to the vicious influence of bourgeois egoism. that such ideas cropped up in my mind was the beginning of a transformation to backwardness. the brilliant thought of chairman mao is the sharp weapon for destroying thought of self and fostering devotion to public interest, and the most important condition for promoting revolutionary transformation. with this understanding, i earnestly studied the three constantly read articles by chairman mao -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". taking chairman mao's teachings on serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" as the criterion, i resolutely exposed and criticized all selfish ideas in my mind.

i recalled my miserable childhood and my family's sufferings in the dark old society. i had to start working in a factory when i was nine years old. i had suffered cruel oppression and exploitation. the scars of bites by the dogs of the capitalist remain on my body today. it is our respected and beloved chairman mao and the chinese communist party who delivered me from the pit of suffering. i am now a master of the country. i ought to follow chairman mao closely all my life in making revolution. how can i forget the pain when the wound heals and hesitate about continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat? so, i made up my mind to brace myself up in buoyant revolutionary spirit and continue to march forward along the road of revolution.

be a vanguard fighter in continuing the revolution

in 1968, i was elected to the mill revolutionary committee. i realized that the party and the masses trusted me and i was determined to wield political power well and use it in the service of the proletariat. i was assigned a task in the supply section. working in that section, i have to come in contact with many people and the problems are many and varied. it is a place where contradictions are focused. i was then not brave enough to work there. somebody said that even if i did a good job in the supply section, there would be someone who would be sure to complain. with this living idea in mind, i again studied chairman mao's philosophical writings. should i analyze the contradictions with materialist dialectics, solve them and help things transform themselves in the interest of the revolution or should i fear and evade these contradictions? i realized that this was a struggle between the two world outlooks.

why did i fear difficulties? i recalled that when i had been assigned the task, this idea flashed across my mind: "even if i do a good job in the supply section, no one will know it". this idea is in fact putting personal gain or loss in first place in doing revolutionary work. "fearing difficulties" is only the appearance, while the essence is "self". chairman mao teaches us to "serve the people whole-heartedly". in line with this teaching of chairman mao's, i fought every flash of thought of "self" and decided to do a good job in the supply section.

when i began my work on the revolutionary committee, i often took part in productive labour and reminded myself not to divorce myself from the masses. but when i was busy with my work, i could not constantly take part in labour. being divorced from the masses and staying in the office, i had no idea of how to work well. i then heard of chairman mao's brilliant instruction given during the ninth party congress, referring to comrades working at the grassroot levels who had been elected to the party central committee: "see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or productive labour, and at the same time they must perform their duties." this teaching of chairman mao's touched my heart and pointed out to me the road forward. once a representative of the masses is divorced from labour, he will be divorced from the masses and cannot instantly know what they are thinking or doing. he therefore cannot promptly recognize new trends and new problems arising in class struggle and the struggle for production. being divorced from the masses, he cannot correctly fulfill, as the representative of the masses, his role in the revolutionary committee and therefore he can not wield political power well and use it for the proletariat. with the approval of the revolutionary committee, i returned to the workshop, put on my apron and went to work once again at the side of my class sisters. i am determined to unite closely with the revolutionary masses and fight in defence of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line for the rest of my life.

PLA

PLA Engineering Team Known for Revolutionary Spirit of Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1970)

an engineering team of a p.l.a. signal battalion -- an advanced unit in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought -- has shown exceptional heroism by displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

the team has worked for years in a sparsely inhabited, remote and dense forest region. regardless of the difficulties it has erected and maintained five long-distance transmission lines. in the course of this work they carried thousands of telegraph poles and tens of tons of steel and copper wire into the mountains on their shoulders. they also constantly patrolled a stretch of several hundred kilometres day and night to ensure that the lines were in good order at all times.

last summer they were assigned the work of overhauling the lines. the job was arduous for they had to work on the telegraph poles. one day there was a downpour. the comrades persevered, reciting chairman mao's teachings on fearing neither hardship nor death. they declared: "this is a good chance for us to temper our revolutionary spirit. only through repeated tempering can we enhance our loyalty to chairman mao." a comrade slid down the pole which was nine-metre high and his arms and chest were rubbed raw. but he climbed back up without complaining and carried on working. in this way the comrades finished the job in only 17 days and not the month it usually took.

one afternoon, fighter chia hsin-tsun was asked to go immediately and find the cause of a breakdown on the line and speedily repair it. he had just returned from checking the wire and had scarcely brushed the snow from his uniform. he instantly shouldered his tool bag and set out again. the snow was so thick, the path so slippery and the slope so steep that he stumbled many times on his way. reciting to himself chairman mao's great teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", he examined the wire carefully, stretch by stretch, for ten kilometres until he found the break. by this time dusk had fallen. he forgot his tiredness and quickly climbed up the pole which was covered with ice. after more than an hour's tense effort, he finally reconnected the line. when he began to climb down, he found that the hooks had frozen fast to the pole. it was only with great effort that he managed to get down and it was midnight before he returned.

in their difficult circumstances, comrades of the engineering team take chairman mao's three constantly read articles as their maxims for study in order to remould their world outlook.

wang wen-sheng, a communist party member, always measures his every action against the example set by chang szu-teh, norman bethune and the foolish old man, as taught by chairman mao in his three articles, and against the yardstick of the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. once when he was working on a transmission line, the pole suddenly broke and he sprained his leg. when his comrades wanted to send him for medical treatment immediately, he showed little concern for himself, saying: "you comrades

should not bother about me. one must not fear shedding blood and making sacrifices in making revolution exclamation". although in bad pain, he managed to stand up and go on working.

in fostering the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in the team, the cadres make a point of setting a good example. political instructor wang hsien-chun always goes wherever the work is most difficult and dangerous. one day when they were carrying poles across a deep creek he reminded himself that a communist party member should go forward valiantly in the face of hardship. he was the first to jump into the water and his comrades followed suit. they completed their task very quickly.

with the arrival of the great 1970's, the comrades in the team are filled with revolutionary enthusiasm. they are determined to do their utmost and fight side by side with the people of the entire world to build a new world without imperialism and capitalism and where exploitation is unknown.

PLA MEDICAL TEAM

PLA Medical Team Serves Minority Nationalities in Tienshan Mountains

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Feb. 14, 1970)

active in hilly villages and pastoral areas populated by national minorities in the central tienshan mountain region in sinkiang, a chinese people's liberation army medical team has been whole-heartedly serving the local poor and lower-middle peasants and poor herdsmen, in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". for the past year or so, it has made its way over hundreds of kilometres of icy cliffs, grasslands and deserts and handled well over sixty thousand calls. it has been warmly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants and poor herdsmen.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." with their red-covered copies of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and medical kits, the p.l.a. medical personnel went straight to the tents of the herdsmen of various nationalities to give treatment. at the beginning of this year, they heard that an old kazakh herdsman named shayimu had suffered from hypertension for more than ten years. they decided to cure his disease, but did not know his whereabouts because many people of the kazakh nationality had the same name. the team sent a group to cross three snow-covered mountains to get to a pastureland deep in the mountains more than seventy kilometres away to look for the patient. thus engaged, the team was to give treatment while doing this. after not finding him, the p.l.a. medical personnel were told that there were several households of herdsmen pasturing sheep in a big gully dozens of kilometres away. ignoring their fatigue, they tramped across several snow-covered peaks the very evening and finally discovered shayimu in a ravine. seeing his kinsmen, the p.l.a. fighters, the kazakh herdsman was moved to tears. shaking hands with them, he said: "you've come such a long distance to treat my disease. you're dearer to me than my relatives exclamation" the p.l.a. medical personnel gave the old herdsman a portrait of chairman mao and carefully examined him and gave him acupuncture treatment.

they remained in the ravine till they had cured shayimu' and all the others there in need of treatment.

news of the team's service of the peasants and herdsmen swept the tienshan mountain area and more people came for treatment every day.

the 20 or so comrades in the medical team ignored hardship and fatigue. they acted in the spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" as chairman mao teaches in the three constantly read articles. they never went to sleep until the last patient was treated. they set up health centres in two counties some hundred kilometres from their barracks, where they made regular visits to treat patients.

wang chia-hai, a member of the medical team, received an urgent telephone call one night from the hungkuang production brigade of the tungfeng people's commune. a poor peasant woman of hui nationality had been in difficult labour for five days and nights. both the mother and baby were in danger. wang chia-hai hasitated for just a moment because he was alone in the medical team and a blizzard was developing. the brilliant images of chang szu-teh and norman bethune flash across his mind and lent him added strength. he immediately set out for the brigade 25 kilometres away in the teeth of the driving snow.

as soon as he arrived at the peasant's home, he gave the labouring woman massage and acupuncture treatment. she soon regained consciousness and gave birth. but the baby could,not be made to draw breath. wang chia-hai picked up the child and applied mouth-to-mouth respiration, wiping the baby's throat clean of the accumulated mucous. the baby was saved too.

on its tours, the medical team also helps the poor and lower-middle peasants and the poor herdsmen train their own "bare-foot doctors". they hold "barefoot doctor" study classes in the tents and study the three constantly read articles by chairman mao with them. together they criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on health work pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and help the "barefoot doctors" raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and foster the idea of whole-hearted service for the people, fearing neither hardship nor death. to help the "barefoot doctors" learn acupuncture, comrades in the medical team apply the needles on themselves to demonstrate and explain. the "barefoot doctors", deeply moved, said, "the p.l.a.'s revolutionary spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly is a good example for us to study always."

MEDICINE

PLA Hospital Saves Worker Whose Heart Stops Beating 17 Minutes

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 15, 1970)

medical workers of hospital no.264 of the chinese people's liberation army saved the life of worker ku ching-lin who had been accidentally electrocuted at work and whose heart had stopped beating for 17 minutes.

they achieved this success under the guidance of the invincible mao tsetung thought and by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly.

on november 12 last year worker ku ching-lin of the taiyuan no.1 flour mill in shansi, north china, received a huge electric shock that felled him, and his heart stopped beating. the workers pushed him to the p.l.a. hospital.

the medical workers immediately gave ku ching-lin extra-corporeal cardiac massage and oxygen and withdrew phlegm. five minutes passed but ku ching-lin's heartbeat had not been restored; the pupils were fully dilated and the skin was ashen in colour. he was in a state of clinical death.

the medical workers earnestly studied chairman mao's great teachings "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism" and "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind." they expressed their firm determination: "even if there were only one chance in a hundred, we must try to save our class brother." they decided to open the chest and give cardiac massage.

this operation should be done in a strictly sterilized operation room. but ku ching-lin was in an ordinary room and there was no time to make other arrangements. the medical workers guided themselves by chairman mao's teaching: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." the principal contradiction, they decided, was to restore the patient's heart beat. all other contradictions were secondary. if they worked with a high sense of responsibility and took precautions, it would be possible to avoid infection.

with strong proletarian feelings for this class brother, the surgeon hsin hai-chu opened the patient's chest and began the cardiac massage. that was 17 minutes after the heart had stopped beating. after the heart was massaged for three minutes it began to fibrillate. this indicated that there was hope. the heart still did not contract spontaneously five minutes later. at that point the medical workers recited to themselves chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and kept on massaging despite their fatigue. soon ku ching-lin's dilated pupils began to contract and the lungs began functioning and he could gradually breathe. fortyfive minutes after the open chest cardiac massage had started the patient's heart contracted spontaneously.

the medical workers went on to take precautions against complications which might endanger the life of the patient. high tension current shock is seriously detrimental to the heart and cerebrum. because the open-chest massage was done in a room that had not been strictly sterilized, there was the danger of infection, brain edema and acidosis.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests", the p.l.a. medical workers took measures to prevent complications with a boundless sense of responsibility in their work. before the patient's chest was closed, the medical workers gave him drugs to avoid brain edema and acidosis. when they closed the chest, they again carefully sterilized the patient's skin.

after more than two hours of intense work, the operation was completed. when ku ching-lin was moved to the ward, the party branch immediately formed a group to give him further treatment and careful nursing. they kept a round-the-clock vigil to watch for new developments and give prompt treatment.

thanks to the careful treatment and nursing, the acidosis which developed after the operation was promptly cured. no brain edema or infection occurred.

on regaining consciousness on the third day after the operation, ku ching-lin looked at the portrait of the great leader chairman mao and with tears said over and over again: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

half a month later, he recovered both his memory and health. after a little over a month of medical treatment he was discharged from the hospital and was back at work. he said to his workmates: "it is our great leader chairman mao who gave me a second life. like the people's liberation armymen, i must always study chairman mao's works, act according to his teachings and follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life".

EXEMPLARY COMMUNE

People's Commune in Tibet Brings About Big Changes

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 15, 1970)

holding aloft the red banner of mao tsetung thought, the emancipated peasants and serfs of the kuangming people's commune in tibet, who have been tempered in the cultural revolution, have steadfastly followed the socialist road indicated by chairman mao and scored outstanding successes in production.

the commune is located in tuoti gully at the foot of the panpukangla mountain north of lhasa. in the old society bandits were rampant there. the poor peasants and serfs suffered ruthless exploitation and oppression by the serfowners. the democratic reform gave them land, houses and draught animals. after that, however, the production still developed slowly because it was based on individual farming.

in order to rid themselves of poverty the emancipated serfs and peasants wanted to get organized and follow the road of cooperation. but the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his local agents, in an attempt to drive them back to serfdom, pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and alleged that tibet must "steadily develop individual economy" on the pretext that its conditions were different from other parts of the country.

with the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution the emancipated serfs and peasants in kuangming hsiang launched a fierce offensive against liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet, in line with chairman mao's call "it is right to rebel against reactionaries." they roundly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "the dying out of class struggle" and the "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises -- editor) and defeated the enemy's plot to restore capitalism.

in the course of the revolutionary mass criticism, they came to have a still deeper understanding of the necessity to get organized and follow the socialist road. in february of 1967 they established a people's commune.

they time and again studied chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", to put into practice chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance. "we must follow the example of the tachai production brigade (tachai is the national pace-setter in agriculture -- editor) and develop production by self-reliance and hard work" -- this was the unanimous view of the commune members after the study.

a campaign to transform nature started. they wrote on a board in tibetan this teaching of chairman mao's: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and posted it at their worksite. in this way they could constantly draw inspiration from mao tsetung thought while working.

sangtan, leader of the fourth production team, took the lead with some young people in building terraced land and digging pools to conserve water on mountain slopes. in undertaking this job they often went to work early in the morning and came back after sunset. in the winter of 1968 he and other commune members removed half a hill and built a piece of land terraced by stone dams. the same year they gathered from this newly opened land some 600 kilogrammes of grain. they reclaimed some 15 hectares of such terraced fields over the past three years.

the whole commune followed the example of the fourth production team. commune members opened tunnels in the hills for irrigation channels. they turned rocky hills and sand dunes into good fields and built dozens of reservoirs. good harvests were gathered for years running and grain output doubled.

last may when the chingko barley and wheat were earring and jointing, the locality was hit by a severe drought. the water in many reservoirs was used up.

at that moment tzujen, a communist party member of serf origin and chairman of the commune's revolutionary committee, called a meeting of production teams leaders. they studied chairman mao's latest instructions and the documents of the ninth party congress. guided by mao tsetung thought, they devised ways to fight the drought. they put forward the

fighting slogan "conquer the drought to wrest good grain output". they led the peasants, men and women, in carrying water by bucket from the river up the hill to irrigate the fields.

in mao tsetung thought study classes the commune members studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"). this fired their enthusiasm. after a month's hard work sturdy shoots sprang in the terraced fields. the commune wrested a good harvest that was far more than in past years. the members said: "this is a great victory for mao tsetung thought and a fruitful result gained under the inspiration of the spirit of the ninth party congress."

relying on their own hands, the commune members fought for three years against the rocks, the high barren hills and mountain floods. as a result, per hectare yield of grain in many production teams was more than double that before the great cultural revolution. the livestock increased by 1,700 head. 340 new houses were added. the commune has accumulated large amounts of public funds and stored grain reserves, apart from the large quantities of grain it delivered to the state.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought was pushed to a new stage. the commune members carry "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" with them and, wherever they go, they study. the commune revolutionary committee, the production teams and the peasant families all run mao tsetung thought study classes. today in kuangming commune, everyone consciously fights self and repudiates revisionism to accelerate the revolutionization of his or her thinking.

losangkengteng, a member of the no. 1 production team, studies hard chairman mao's works. he applies immediately what he has studied, and takes lead in fighting self and repudiating revisionism. he enthusiastically helps illiterate commune members study chairman mao's works.

reports contrasting the past suffering with today's happiness are often given and revolutionary mass criticism is under full swing. all this has raised the commune members' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and stimulated production.

RURAL COOPERATIVE

74-Year-Old Cooperative Assistant Serves Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Whole-Heartedly

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 14, 1970)

a 74-year-old rural co-operative assistant and member of the kueitung county revolutionary committee in hunan province is outstanding for his living study and application of mao tsetung thought and whole-hearted service to poor and lower-middle peasants.

fang chung-yu is an assistant at the shatien supply and marketing co-operative. he is dedicated to building and developing socialist commerce in the countryside and has, for 15 years, carried his wares from door to door and made the rounds of the villages in this hilly area.

he has been elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, an advanced worker and a model worker of the county, administrative region and province on more than 40 occasions.

studies mao tsetung thought and propagates it enthusiastically

fang chung-yu worked for a landlord as a farm labourer for 27 years in the old society. his two elder brothers died of hunger and his father, also a farm labourer, died a tragic death from overwork.

in the spring of 1928, chairman mao led the worker-peasant red army to kueitung county and shatien, and led the local people in making revolution. fang chung-yu joined the peasant association and heard chairman mao speak about the need for revolution. cruelly oppressed by the landlord, fang chung-yu then stood up staunchly and, out of his deep-seated hatred for feudal rule, shouted the militant slogan: "down with the local tyrants and evil gentry exclamation" later, when chairman mao led the red army back to the chingkang mountains, fang chung-yu was persecuted by the landlord and local tyrants but he never gave in.

the whole country was liberated in 1949. chairman mao liberated fang chung-yu from the abyss of misery exclamation fang worked day and night, arousing and organizing the people of this hilly area to struggle against the landlords and distribute their land. he was elected detachment leader of the militia, head of the township peasant association and township magistrate. he said: "i owe everything to chairman mao. thousands upon thousands of poor working people owe everything to chairman mao. i will always follow him and make revolution all my life."

in 1950 people's liberation armymen told him chairman mao's great teaching "serve the people". one p.l.a. comrade said: "we are making revolution. whatever our position in life and whatever work we do -- everything should be put to the service of the people." he has always kept this teaching in mind and translated it into action. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, he joined the chinese communist party in 1953. later, he worked in the field of commerce and has worked diligently for the party and the people ever since.

when chairman mao issued his great call "learn from comrade lei feng", fang chung-yu responded to it whole-heartedly and came to realize that studying chairman mao's works is a burning need in one's life. he wrote in his diary: "for the sake of revolution, i will study chairman mao's works as long as i live." he was full of excitement when he obtained a set of "selected works of mao tsetung" in 1963. he studied every day till late at night. he studied the three constantly read articles assiduously and remoulded his world outlook in the light of these brilliant writings.

study was not easy for him. he had never gone to school in the old society and could read only a few characters in his old age. but with profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao and for the brilliant mao tsetung thought, he was determined to overcome his difficulties. he wrote down words and sentences he could not understand, sometimes on the palm of his hand, so that when he was serving behind the counter he could ask the customers, or when he was on his rounds he could ask people he met on the road. he sometimes lost sleep several nights on end trying to figure out the meaning of a difficult sentence. after several

years of hard study, his notebooks on what he had learned ran to more than 100,000 characters. he has composed over 300 ballads in praise of our great leader chairman mao.

fang chung-yu not only conscientiously studies and applies mao tsetung thought in a living way, but actively propagates it among the masses. since 1962 he has always carried portraits of our great leader chairman mao along when he made the rounds. later he included chairman mao's brilliant works. he has become a good propagandist of mao tsetung thought and a good distributor of chairman mao's works in the hills and plains of the surrounding countryside.

one scorching summer day in 1966, fang chung-yu and six other comrades from the shop carried goods to a mountain brigade inhabited by people of the yao minority. they climbed mountain peak after mountain peak, covering more than 70 kilometres over steep paths. the yao brothers welcomed them as if they were kinsfolk, saying "you're sent by chairman mao exclamation" one old woman, who greeted them with chairman mao's portrait in her hand, said: "in the evil-ridden old society, the kuomintang reactionaries and the landlords and rich men drove us yao people into the mountains and pressganged our young men. they fleeced us of everything we had, broke up our homes and brought death in their wake. chairman mao rescued us from the abyss of suffering and led us onto the socialist road. since then we have increased production and population and things are prospering with us. chairman mao is our great liberator exclamation"

fang chung-yu spent a whole week in the brigade, taking his stock of goods to every mountain hamlet there. during the day he went selling from door to door and bought native products from the people. at night he got together with the commune members to tell them about the excellent state of the great proletarian cultural revolution and about what he had gained from studying chairman mao's works.

during the ninth party congress, he studied chairman mao's important speeches and the congress documents over and over again and drew great inspiration from them. again and again, he climbed the mountains to take chairman mao's new instructions and the brilliant congress documents to places near and far.

serves the people whole-heartedly

in his desire to serve the people, fang chung-yu is very happy to see so many poor and lower-middle peasants coming to his shop. "in the old society, we poor people could not even supply ourselves with bad food and clothes. it was out of the question for us to go shopping. if it weren't for chairman mao, how could we poor and lower-middle peasants lead a happy life today exclamation", he said. whenever he can help a poor or a lower-middle peasant with his purchases, he regards it as warmth sent by chairman mao to the poor and lower-middle peasants and as an expression of his own good feelings for his class brothers.

he never fears difficulties and always does his work conscientiously and well. he saves rope, string and wrapping paper from the unpacking of supplies and gives them to the customers. when the customers buy more than they can carry home, he delivers the goods for them. one afternoon, five brigade members came from a distant commune to the supply and marketing cooperative to buy cooking pots.

they were carrying charcoal on their shoulder poles to take to a local farm machinery factory which was a few kilometres further on. fang chung-yu was worried that if they went to the factory and back it would make them late returning home and they would have to travel the fifteen kilometres on mountain path in the dark. moreover they might break the cooking pots on the way. he said to them, "please buy the cooking pots right now and then go home. i'll take your charcoal to the factory for you."

fang chung-yu is never satisfied that he has done enough. he has constantly improved his services to the people. when some new strains of seed were put on sale, he made experiments with some. he stood his pots of seedlings on the counter and explained the best way to grow the seeds to the customers. everyone praised him, saying: "old fang's heart is really closely linked with ours exclamation"

disregarding his years, he often goes to the villages carrying heavy loads by shoulder pole. he makes the rounds of the 40 production brigades of the five communes in the neighbourhood throughout the year, no matter what the weather.

fang chung-yu has done all he could to support collective production and spur the rural economy in line with chairman mao's teaching: "the general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies."

when the poor and lower-middle peasants of the shatien commune battled against nature, he provided good rear service. when they braved wind and snow to quarry rocks for building irrigation canals, fang chung-yu and two other assistants from the co-operative took supplies to the work site. the poor and lower-middle peasants showed their appreciation by cheering: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Patriotic Chinese in Canada Warmly Praise Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Feb. 13, 1970)

over two hundred patriotic chinese residents in toronto, canada, warmly praised the invincible mao tsetung thought at a soiree they held recently. a number of canadian friends attended the soiree.

up on the rostrum in the hall where the soiree was held was a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao. at the soiree, a chorus of chinese youth sang many chinese revolutionary songs and recited a quotation from chairman mao: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." a series of lantern slides was shown at the soiree, which depicted the afro-american struggle against violent repression, the new awakening of the peoples of asia and africa, the armed struggle of the palestinian guerrillas, and the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation fought by the vietnamese people. the slides also showed the struggles of the students in the imperialist countries against the decadent bourgeois educational system.

a performance was presented at the soiree which condemned the policies of aggression and war carried out by u.s. imperialism, and exposed its difficult positions caused by inflation, financial crisis and economic recession. it shows the brilliant thesis of the great leader chairman mao that "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."

the soiree reflected that the chinese residents in toronto have drawn great inspiration from the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the motherland and from the widespread dissemination of mao tsetung thought.

at the conclusion of the soiree, people hailed "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation" "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylonese Friends Warmly Praise Chairman Mao's Wise Leadership and China's Achievements

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 14, 1970)

people of all circles in gampaha, ceylon, held a meeting recently to warmly celebrate the founding of the gampaha ceylon-china friendship association. a number of ceylonese friends in their speeches at the meeting enthusiastically praised the wise leadership of chairman mao and new china's achievements in all fields.

ceylonese friend karannagoda said: "china today stands as a fine example in asia and the world. while the imperialists

and capitalists fear her, we asian people feel proud of her." china was oppressed and exploited by imperialism for many years in the past, he said, "but under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the chinese people united, rose up and established a new china of the people. chairman mao is the greatest marxist-leninist of our era. peoples in asia, africa and latin america recognize chairman mao as their own leader and are following his path."

senanayake, secretary general of the afro-asian writers' bureau and vice-president of the ceylon-china friendship association, first dwelt on the generous aid china has given to ceylon. he said "under the leadership of chairman mao, the people's republic of china was founded in 1949. a red flag was hoisted over tien an men which pointed out to the chinese people the road of socialism. the forces of imperialism and reaction were driven out. since then, a quarter of the world's population are marching on the road of socialism. no doubt, this is the greatest event after the second world war."

referring to the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in china, he said that the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao dug out a handful of persons in power taking the capitalist road within the party who vainly attempted to restore capitalism. the red flag over tien an men retains its fresh colour and flutters with glowing splendour. senanayake said: "chairman mao is the greatest marxist-leninist of our era. mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory."

chandrasena, president of the gampaha ceylon-china friendship association, praised china's achievement in the past twenty years and pledged that the association would do its best to promote friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples.

the speeches of the ceylonese friends won thunderous applause.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1970)

a cuban government trade delegation headed by herminio garcia lazo, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived in peking by air today.

among those who welcomed the delegation at the airport was li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

mauro garcia triana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in china, was at the airport to meet the delegation.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Embassy in Guinea Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Conakry, Feb. 14, 1970)

the chinese embassy in guinea recently gave two film receptions showing the full-length colour documentary "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china" which was warmly applauded by the guinean friends.

when the audience saw in the film the great leader chairman mao mounting on the tien an men rostrum in high spirits and with firm strides together with his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, prolonged thunderous applause broke out in the hall. a friend said with deep emotion: "chairman mao is the red sun in our hearts exclamation" some others said: "chairman mao is in excellent health. this is the greatest happiness for the chinese people and the people all over the world."

the audience were attracted by the vivid scenes in the film and responded repeatedly with warm applause. they enthusiastically praised the film as a revolutionary and inspiring one.

after seeing the film, a guinean worker said: "the film shows clearly to us that the 700 million chinese people are fully organized and closely united. this is a natural result of the brilliant mao tsetung thought which unites all the chinese people."

he said: "chairman mao is the great revolutionary teacher. every sentence he said is truth. history proves that china's path indicated by chairman mao is a correct path. to follow this path means victory."

a young student stressed: "twenty years after liberation, china has developed by leaps and bounds and scored great achievements in all fields. all this is due to the correct and wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao."

another guinean friend stated: "mao tsetung thought is the truth of revolution. chairman mao is the greatest marxist-leninist of our era. he has always been greatly concerned over the interests of the people of the world. therefore, the people of the world cherish boundless love for chairman mao. i am very happy when i saw the great image of chairman mao in the film this evening."

many guinean friends sincerely wished a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

INDIA

Communist Party of India (M-L) Calls on Party Members to Develop Revolutionary War

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1970)

the central organizing committee of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) in a statement issued recently called upon all party members to further develop the revolutionary war and to deal fiercer blows to the enemy so as to avenge the 13 revolutionary fighters who died as martyrs in srikakulam district, andhra state, india, according to the january issue of the indian monthly, "liberation".

under the leadership of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist), the peasants' armed struggle of srikakulam district developed rapidly and vigorously. in 1969, the peasant guerrillas of this district turned 300 villages into red areas where revolutionary struggle was launched. now the flames of the peasants' armed struggle have spread from the remote mountainous area of srikakulam to 19 rural regions of ten districts on the plains and also to koraput and ganjam districts of orissa state.

the reactionary indian government, being mortally afraid of the vigorous development of the peasants' armed struggle in srikakulam district, successively dispatched reactionary troops and police to carry out savage suppression in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the peasants' armed struggle in this area.

last november, gadela lokanatham and two other revolutionary fighters were suddenly surrounded by 200 fully armed reactionary police. the fighters fought valiantly for three hours. and killed two reactionary policemen on the spot. at last, the revolutionary fighters heroically laid down their lives for the cause.

on november 22 last, bhaskar rao and thamada ganapathi, leading comrades of srikakulam district, and two other revolutionary fighters were captured in an encounter with a large force of reactionary police. dauntlessly they faced the enemy about to kill them and died as martyrs. before their sacrifice, bhaskar rao indignantly scolded the reactionary police, saying: "do you think you can frighten us with your guns? it is not we but your masters who are afraid, for the days of their rule are numbered. you may kill as but you cannot kill the cause we represent -- the cause of the revolution." he said, the peasants of our motherland "have risen up and declared war against their exploiters and oppressors ... the flame of this revolutionary war is sure to burn ever more brightly till a new india, a people's democratic india arises out of it." at the last moment, the four valiant fighters shouted: "long live the cpi (m-l) exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" and other revolutionary slogans. they laid down their life heroically.

one month after, in the small hours of december 22, subbarao panigrahi, nirmala krishnamurty and four other comrades were suddenly encircled in their shelter in orissa near the andhra-orissa border by a large number of reactionary policemen. after their capture, the brutal enemy, while threatening them with death, tried to induce them

to resign from the cpi (m-l) and disown the road of armed struggle. however, the heroic fighters upheld their just stand and frustrated the enemy's vicious scheme. before they died, they solemnly declared with firm conviction in the final victory of the revolution: "it is we -- the people -- who shall annihilate you exclamation" "our party is leading a great revolution that will change the face of this country and the face of the world... the long, dark night is drawing to a close, the day is dawning, the bright red sun of people's power is rising." facing the enemy, they shouted with their heads upright and at the top of their voices: "long live revolution exclamation" "long live the communist party of india (m-l) exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

among these 13 martyrs were leaders of the peasant armed forces of srikakulam district, guerrilla fighters, and three woman comrades. most of them were from families of poor and landless peasants. they had bitter hatred for the class enemy and cherished boundless loyalty towards the revolutionary cause. subbarao panigrahi was an outstanding communist party member, a famous revolutionary writer of andhra state. at the upsurge of the peasant armed struggle in srikakulam, he resolutely took up arms and organized and led the guerrillas to fight the enemy. after bhaskar rao and thamada ganapathy sacrificed their lives, subbarao panigrahi was seriously ill, however he took up the responsibility to develop the armed struggle in several areas and persisted in fighting. nirmala krishnamurty was the wife of panchadi krishnamurty who died in last may for the revolution. after the death of her husband, the reactionary police had offered her terms of surrender, but with a firm stand she resolutely shouldered the revolutionary duty left unaccomplished by her husband. she plunged herself wholeheartedly into the cause of revolutionary struggle. among the martyrs was a 16-year-old boy, uma rao. to overthrow the old world, he dauntlessly joined the guerrillas and died a hero's death.

the central organizing committee, cpi (m-l), in a statement entitled "avenge the murder of the heroic martyrs of srikakulam", called on all members of the party to turn their grief into deep hatred, flames of burning hatred against the class enemy. the statement said: "our sorrow is intense but our pride, too, is beyond measure, for our comrades, our heroic martyrs, when faced with the choice, preferred to die rather than live by disowning the party."

the statement pointed out: "chairman mao has said that 'thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood exclamation' the death of our martyred comrades made us realize as never before the significance of this teaching of chairman mao's."

the statement called on all members of the cpi (m-l) and the indian people to further intensify the revolutionary war of the masses of the peasants, to smash the attacks launched by the class enemy and his lackeys. be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.

LAOS

Spokesman of Laotian Patriotic Front Denounces Massacre of People by US Imperialism and Its Lackeys

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1970)

a spokesman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front issued a statement on february 9 strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys for their heinous crimes of massacring the people in xieng khoang province, according to a broadcast of the "pathet lao" radio on february 12.

the statement said that while launching an attack at the plains of jars-xieng khoang liberated areas, the u.s., thailand and vang pao bandits, in pursuance of their policy of "killing all, burning all and destroying all", dispatched large numbers of ground and air forces to ruthlessly massacre the people of xieng khoang province. for instance, they destroyed all villages and temples in muong bak district and, on another occasion, they killed or wounded over 50 people in a village in muong khoun district.

the statement pointed out that no matter what tricks u.s. imperialism and its lackeys might play to deceive the public and cover up their heinous crimes against the people of xieng khoang province, their scheme will be of no avail. their crimes will arouse stronger hatred from the people in xieng khoang and the rest of laos as well as the peace-loving people of the whole world.

the statement warned u.s. imperialism and its lackeys that they must immediately stop their atrocities of massacring the people and bombing and launching "nibbling" attacks at the liberated areas. otherwise, they must bear full responsibilities for all consequences arising therefrom.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Embassy in Mali Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Bamako, Feb. 13, 1970)

feng yueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in mali, gave a film reception here this evening showing the full-length colour documentary "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china" which was warmly welcomed by the guests present.

present at the reception were yaya bagayogo, malian minister of national education, youth and sports; sekou sangare, director of the office at the presidency; gourdo sow, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and other noted malian personalities. diplomatic envoys of a number of foreign countries to mali were also present.

when the brilliant image of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, warm applause burst out in the hall. many malian friends expressed great happiness in seeing chairman mao in excellent health. they wished chairman mao a long, long life exclamation

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Comrade Lin Piao Greets 9th Anniversary of South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1970)

comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to tran nam trung, minister of defence of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, most warmly greeting the ninth anniversary of the official day of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces. the message reads:

ministry of defence of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

minister tran nam trung:

on the ninth anniversary of the official day of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, i extend my warmest greetings to the south vietnamese people and people's liberation armed forces on behalf of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army.

the fraternal south viet nam people's liberation armed forces have been steeled into a heroic revolutionary army in the flames of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. over the past nine years, the south vietnamese armymen and civilians, united as one under the glorious banner of the south viet nam national front for liberation, have valiantly and tenaciously persisted in people's war, feared no sacrifice, overcome every difficulty in the protracted and arduous struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, badly battered them and driven them to a tight corner and won great victories. your victories have laid the foundation for thoroughly defeating the u.s. aggressors, liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to re-unify the fatherland, and made important contributions to the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world.

u.s. imperialism has suffered crushing defeat in its war of aggression against viet nam, but its aggressive nature will never change. since it came to power, the nixon government has been pushing its counter-revolutionary dual tactics ever more openly. while energetically "vietnamizing" its war in viet nam, it is chanting "peace" and playing the trick of "withdrawal of troops" so as to deceive the people of the world and realize its wild ambition of perpetuating its occupation of south viet nam and dividing the vietnamese nation. in the face of the well-tempered vietnamese people, however, all the intrigues of u.s. imperialism and its accomplices are doomed to failure. we are deeply convinced that under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and following the late president ho chi minh's teaching "firm resolve to fight and win", the heroic people and people's liberation armed forces of south viet nam will definitely accomplish their sacred cause of fighting against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by persisting in protracted war, maintaining independence and keeping initiative in their own hands, self reliance and winning victories through perseverance.

china and viet nam are two fraternal neighbouring countries closely related as the lip and the teeth, and the people and armed forces of our two countries have forged a profound militant friendship in their prolonged revolutionary struggles against imperialism. "the 700 million chinese people are the powerful backing of the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." acting on our great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will always stand by the fraternal vietnamese people and resolutely support them in carrying the great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end exclamation

long live the militant friendship between the people and armed forces of china and viet nam exclamation

lin piao

minister of national defence of
the people's republic of china

february 14, 1970, peking

Peking Meeting Celebrates 9th Anniversary of Official Day of South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1970)

the chinese ministry of national defence held a meeting here this afternoon warmly celebrating the ninth anniversary of the official day of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces.

present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, huynh anh, first secretary of the embassy, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and colonel nguyen dong, military attache of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china.

attending the meeting were wen yu-cheng, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; huang chih-yung, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.; leading members of various services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a.; and over 1,000 commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces of the p.l.a..

ambassador nguyen van quang made a report amid stormy applause. he gave a detailed account of the glorious fighting course the south viet nam liberation armed forces had followed under the correct leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and of the great victories the army and people in south viet nam had won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the ambassador pointed out that u.s. imperialism was "vietnamizing" the war to further its scheme of carving up viet nam permanently. many difficulties were still lying ahead and more sacrifice had still to be made in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. nevertheless, the army and people in south viet nam were determined to carry on the fight with vigour and accomplish the historic mission assigned them by the national and the fatherland -- liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to reunify the fatherland.

he quoted the late president ho chi minh: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." in their current struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, he said, the army and people in south viet nam had all along received encouragement and enormous aid in every aspect from respected and beloved chairman mao, the glorious chinese communist party, the chinese people's liberation army and the fraternal chinese people.

nguyen van quang noted that vice-chairman lin piao, in his message of greetings to tran nam trung, minister of defence of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, once again stressed the fighting solidarity and friendship between the peoples and armies of china and viet nam. he quoted vice-chairman lin piao: "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will always stand by the fraternal vietnamese people and resolutely support them in carrying the great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end exclamation."

"these words full of friendship and feelings would be engraved on the minds of the army and people in south viet nam", the ambassador said.

addressing the meeting, huang chih-yung extended heartfelt gratitude to the people and the people's liberation armed forces in south viet nam for their fraternal fighting friendship for the chinese people and armed forces as mentioned by the ambassador.

"under the glorious banner of the south viet nam national front for liberation," huang chih-yung said, "the fraternal people's liberation armed forces in south viet nam have, over the past nine years, defied sacrifices and surmounted all difficulties in persevering in a people's war, and have won great victories by hitting hard at ferocious u.s. imperialism and putting it in a dilemma.

"our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: 'the days of the u.s. aggressors in vietnam are numbered. however, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction.' u.s. imperialism is suffering a crushing defeat in its aggressive war against vietnam, but its ambition for aggression will never change.

"we firmly believe the heroic people and people's liberation armed forces in south viet nam, under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, will unite still more closely, carry forward their revolutionary tradition, persevere in a protracted war, maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands, and uphold self-reliance. they will certainly surmount all kinds of difficulties in their way, completely defeat u.s. imperialism and win final victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

huang chih-yung concluded: "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will resolutely support the heroic vietnamese people, as they have done, in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end".

documentary films on the heroic resistance put up by the army and people in south viet nam to u.s. aggression were shown at the end of the meeting.

9th Anniversary of South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces Celebrated in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1970)

the ninth anniversary of the official day of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces was warmly celebrated at a reception given here this evening by nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and colonel nguyen dong, military attache of the drvn embassy in china, were present.

attending the reception were huang yung-sheng, chief, wen yu-cheng, deputy chief, of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; huang chih-yung, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.; and leading members of the various services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a. and of government departments and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including wang hung-kun, chang chien-kun, hsiao wen-chiu, li chiang, fang yi, huang tso-chen and han nien-lung.

nguyen van quang and wen yu-cheng spoke at the reception.

nguyen van quang pointed out that the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces had been founded in raging battles and mass struggles. carrying forward the glorious tradition of the heroic vietnamese nation and people's army, the armed forces had grown into a mighty revolutionary army in the war of resistance to u.s. imperialist aggression during the past nine years, and were strong enough to defeat u.s. imperialism. they were vying with each other to kill more enemies and make new contributions. they were conscientiously acting according to the will of the late president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese nation, and advancing courageously towards complete victory.

he pointed out that the defeat of u.s. imperialism was evident, but its imperialist nature would never change. the ruling nixon clique was trying in every way to drag on the dirty aggressive war and maintain its neo-colonialist rule in south viet nam. they talked "goodwill" and "peace", but actually they were intensifying the war and trying to fool the u.s. people and other peoples of the world by "vietnamization of the war". the more obdurate and brutal was u.s. imperialism, the more powerful and accurate blows it would receive from the people of south viet nam and the people's liberation armed forces. unafraid of hardship or sacrifice, the army and people of south viet nam were determined to fulfil the historical mission entrusted them by their nation and fatherland. they would liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to unify the fatherland.

the ambassador said the people of south viet nam and the people's liberation armed forces had always received enormous, precious and effective aid from the fraternal chinese people and army in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he took the opportunity to extend heartfelt gratitude to respected and beloved chairman mao and vice-chairman lin and to the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people.

wen yu-cheng, deputy chief of the general staff, spoke next. he said: "the fraternal south viet nam people's liberation armed forces are a heroic revolutionary army. following the teachings of the late president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, and under the glorious banner of the south viet nam national front for liberation, the army and people of south viet nam have over the past nine years defied violence and feared no sacrifice, persevered in a people's war, heroically and stubbornly resisted and counter-attacked u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world, wiped out large numbers of effective forces of the u.s.-puppet and vassal troops and won great victory. your victory has greatly contributed to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people and nations throughout the world."

after vehemently denouncing the u.s. imperialist crime and intrigue of aggression against viet nam, wen yu-cheng said: "our great leader chairman mao points out that 'the revolutionary people are bound to meet with all kinds of difficulties before final victory. nevertheless, these difficulties can all be surmounted and no difficulty can ever obstruct the advance of the revolutionary people. perseverance means victory.'

"we firmly believe that under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the heroic people and people's liberation armed forces of south viet nam will certainly surmount all kinds of difficulties on their road of advance and wrest final victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by uniting closely and pooling their wisdom and strength, displaying the revolutionary spirit of being 'determined to fight and to win', and persevering in a protracted war, in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, and in self-reliance."

wen yu-cheng concluded: "china and viet nam are close neighbours joined by mountains and rivers. the people and the armed forces of our two countries have forged a firm, militant friendship in common struggles against imperialism. every victory of the vietnamese people in the anti-imperialist struggle is a strong support for china's revolutionary struggle. we always look upon our support for the vietnamese people in their anti-u.s. imperialist struggle as our internationalist duty. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are determined to follow the great leader chairman mao's teachings, and resolutely support the vietnamese people in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end exclamation"

THAILAND

Thai Reactionaries Increase Military Outlay

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1970)

the traitorous thanom clique of thailand, tailing after the aggressive policy of u.s. imperialism, markedly increases its military appropriations this year to step up arms expansion and war preparations as well as suppression of the thai people, according to bangkok reports.

the total outlay of its budget for fiscal 1970, which was approved by the lower house of the traitorous thanom clique on february 5, exceeds 27,299 million bahts (20.8 bahts to one u.s. dollar), or 13.9 per cent more than that of fiscal 1969. it is the biggest budgetary outlay in the history of thailand.

the "defence expenditures" this year total 4,645,900,000 bahts or 20 per cent more than that of the last fiscal year. the "appropriations for internal affairs" which are mainly used on the reactionary police are as much as 5,619 million bahts or eight per cent more than that of 1969. these two items exceed 10,000 million bahts, accounting for more than 37 per cent of the total budgetary spending. the thanom clique also listed the expenditures on building strategic highways and other military projects under "construction and communications". this indicates that the spending on arms expansion and war preparations and on the suppression of the people are actually more than what has been made public.

the deficit of the 1970 budget amounts to 8,280 million bahts. the traitorous thanom clique resorts to frantic increase of taxes, raising of loans at home and abroad, issuing of more paper money and other measures to meet the enormous expenditure and deficit. taxes are estimated at 17,940 million bahts for the current fiscal year in comparison with the 16,259 million bahts of 1968. at present, the thanom clique's internal and external debts accumulated to 20,000 million bahts, or a debt of 1,000 bahts for each person in the country. the new budget means that the broad masses of the labouring people in thailand will be forced to pay more taxes and levies under various pretexts and will be more ruthlessly exploited and oppressed. this will lead to the further awakening of the thai people who will resist more vigorously against the reactionary rule of the thanom clique.

US

US Students Threatened by Rising College Charges

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1970)

following the runaway inflation and rapidly soaring prices, the tuition fees and other charges in u.s. public and private colleges have gone

up once and again threatening large numbers of students with the danger of being unable to afford an university education, according to reports from washington.

113 u.s. state universities and colleges increased their tuition and required fees 16.5 per cent last september and the charges of many private colleges went up by a bigger margin and are still climbing. many colleges give the parents a year's notice of the rise in charges. yale university will raise its comprehensive charges for undergraduates by 300 dollars in july; costs will be doubled within two years on the nine campuses of the university of california; and the princeton university announced a hike of 260 dollars a year in basic charges for next year. a responsible member of this university publicly announced: "we must plan on regular annual increases in student charges over the forseeable future." at present, a student has to pay at least 17,000 dollars for four years of study in a u.s. private university and the charges are rising steadily. such a situation has not only deprived the sons and daughters of ordinary workers and other working people in the united states of their opportunity to enter the university but also exerted heavy economic pressure on students at the college who are now faced with the danger of being unable to afford college fees.

it is noteworthy that the rise in u.s. college charges outstripped that in the cost of living. the bourgeois journal "u.s. news and world report" admitted recently: "college charges continue to race ahead of the over-all rise in the cost of living." the reason is that the reactionary u.s. ruling circles have repeatedly cut expenditures on education so as to continue arms expansion and war preparations, thereby leading to bigger extortion from the students. not long ago, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon flew into a rage and vetoed an appropriations bill on health, education and welfare passed by the u.s. congress which provides for this purpose 1,200 million dollars in excess of nixon's request. but direct military expenditures in the new budget put forward by nixon exceed 77,000 million dollars.

in face of rising college charges, many students have to get on by borrowing money. seizing the opportunity, the monopoly capitalists gave loans to students at high interest. as a result, many undergratuates have run into debt and cannot pay it off even ten years after their graduation. in this way, the students who have incurred debt are under the control of those monopoly capitalists.

this exploitation and oppression of the students by the u.s. monopoly capitalist class have aroused ever stronger opposition from the u.s. students. in the previous academic year, student movement broke out in 524 u.s. colleges and universities. u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon had to come out once again to deal the matter, saying "i am gravely concerned" about this situation.

US Industrial Production Declines for Six Consecutive Months

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1970)

industrial production in the united states continued to decline in january. this is the 6th consecutive month since last august which witnessed such a decline, according to washington reports. the fact that production is declining steadily while prices are soaring continuously shows that u.s. imperialism is sinking deeper and deeper in a financial and economic crisis and is rotting at an accelerated rate.

according to u.s. official figures, january saw a 1.2 drop in the index of industrial production, or a 4.7 drop compared with last july. this is the first time since the u.s. economic crisis in 1960 when the decline continued for six months running.

production showed a drastic decline in the so-called "three pillars" of u.s. industry -- auto, construction and steel. the auto industry again showed a decline of 6 per cent in january following the sharp decline of 14 per cent in last november and december. this shows a decline of 26.4 per cent as compared with the same period of last year. housing construction is going from bad to worse, while steel production went down 5 per cent in january as compared with last december.

new orders to factories have been cut steadily during the past few months. new orders to the manufacturing industry in january showed the biggest decline since september 1956. the cut in new orders manifests that u.s. industrial production will continue to decline in the coming months. production in many industrial departments continued to drop since the beginning of this month.

commodity prices in united states continue to soar and inflation deteriorates while industrial production is declining. the wholesale price in january rose by 0.7 per cent, the biggest monthly hike since last may. prices of some raw materials for industry rose more sharply. for example, the price of copper increased by 7.7 per cent and that of rolled steel by 6 per cent. the prices of lead, antimony, glassware, concrete products, synthetic fibre, rubber, paint, machinery and equipment also soared.

the actual purchasing power of the people has declined steadily owing to the rising of prices and this has led to a shrinking market and a further drop in sales. the sale of motorcars in january declined by 16 per cent as compared with the same period of last year. the great increase of stock will surely cause a further decline in production.

these facts have shown that at the time when the u.s. economy is rotting with each passing day and a new economic crisis is developing, its financial crisis is deepening. paul mccracken, chairman of nixon's council of economic advisers, said on february 14: "the (u.s.) economy is going through a painful decline." many u.s. bourgeois papers and journals also deplored the situation. the february 9 issue of "time" weekly cried out in alarm: "there are plenty of signs that the nation is suffering an inflationary recession." the "business week" of january 24 regarded sorrowfully 1970 as "a recession year -- and probably a bad one".

CHINA AND YEMEN

Yemeni Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(MCNA-English Sanaa, Feb. 12, 1970)

Mohsin Al Einy, Premier of the Arab Republic of Yemen, received Wang Jo-chieh, Chinese Ambassador to Yemen, at the Republican Palace yesterday and had a friendly conversation with him.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 25, 1970 No. 4603

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* NATIONAL *
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ASIAN REVOLUTION

Malayan People's Armed Struggle Is Bound To Win

by

Ch'ang Ch'eng (長城) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 12, 1970)

> The author of the following article praises the "Malayan National Liberation Army" for its untiring effort against "US-British imperialism and their lackeys the Rahman-Razak puppet clique" and declares that the "700 million Chinese people will resolutely support your just struggle."--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA) Under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Malaya the Malayan revolutionary people and Malayan National Liberation Army have persevered in armed struggle for a long period of time, used revolutionary violence to oppose counter-revolutionary violence, resolutely followed the revolutionary road of seizing political power with force, engaged in an heroic and stubborn struggle against British and US imperialism as well as their lackeys, the Rahman-Razak puppet clique, and won an excellent situation on the broad territory of Malaya.

During the past year the Malayan National Liberation Army relied upon and mobilized the broad masses of people to develop its armed struggle actively. It used the strategy and tactics of people's war under extremely difficult conditions to develop the revolutionary spirit of heroic struggle, repeatedly shattered the joint "mopping up operations" by the Malayan reactionaries and Thai reactionaries, and won one victory after another.

The Malayan National Liberation Army conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's work, incessantly summed up its own fighting experience, employed flexible guerrilla tactics, constantly launched surprise attacks against the reactionary army and police, demolished railroad bridges and disrupted enemy transportation. It used home-made mines to lay mine traps, ambushed enemy military vehicles, and hit the enemy physically as well as psychologically. The Malayan people's armed forces incessantly grew up and developed itself, heavily hit the reactionary rule of the Rahman-Razak-Lee Kuan Yew clique, greatly rallied the fighting spirit of the revolutionary people and created favorable conditions for further developing the people's war.

The winning of continuous victories in the Malayan people's armed struggle powerfully demonstrates the invincible great truth of "political power comes out of the gun barrel."

The excellent situation in the Malayan revolutionary struggle is the result of the Malayan Communist Party's study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and its firm leadership over the people in the country in their prolonged perseverance in armed struggle. The Communist Party of Malaya and the Malayan revolutionary people realized profoundly during the long periods of arduous struggle that faced with vicious imperialism and its lackeys, the only way to overthrow the reactionary fascist rule is to pick up the gun and engage in people's war, and that the only way to establish a people's regime and win the liberation of the people is to shatter the reactionary state machinery. They saw through such imperialist, revisionist and reactionary preposterous theories as "parliamentary democracy" and "peaceful transition" and came to the conclusion that they are but crafty tricks used to paralyze the people and undermine armed struggles.

At present the armed struggle of the Malayan people's revolution is developing itself vigorously along the revolutionary road of rural areas surrounding urban areas and using force to seize political power. The fire of people's war is burning more and more vigorously in Malaya.

The National Liberation Army led by the Communist Party of Malaya paid great attention to mobilizing the masses meticulously and penetratingly. People of various nationalities in Malaya who were greatly and cruelly oppressed and exploited by imperialists and reactionaries at home and abroad have gradually awakened in the practice of armed struggle. They have realized more and more profoundly: "Without a people's army the people will have nothing." Now more and more people are picking up their arms and joined their own army. The people actively support the army and the army closely unites with and relies upon the people. The relation between the army and the people is like that between fish and water.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "People throughout the world unite to defeat US aggressors and all its lackeys! The world will belong to the people and all devils can be annihilated if they have the courage, dare to fight, fear no difficulty, and follow the pioneers' footsteps."

We firmly believe that under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Malaya, the revolutionary people of various nationalities in Malaya and the Malayan National Liberation Army will certainly win their final victory as long as they mobilize and rely upon the broad masses of people, raise aloft the great banner of armed struggle, consolidate and expand their bases of rural revolution, develop and strengthen the revolutionary armed forces and persevere in continuing the struggle.

Let us fight,heroic people of Malaya! We 700 million Chinese people resolutely support your just struggle. Victory will belong to the Malayan people who persevere in armed struggle.

The Malayan people's armed struggle is bound to win!

* * *

INTERNAL VIEWS ON JAPAN

Phony "Independent Defense" But True Expansion of Arms and Preparation for War

by

Commentators' Group of the Workers of Lanchou Oil Refinery and Chao I-chün (赵亦军) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 12, 1970)

Sato is attacked in the following article for increasing Japan's defense budget to ¥569,500 million, an increase of 17.7 percent compared with last year's defense expenditure.

In the dictionary of the Japanese militarists, "defense" is synonymous with external expansion and aggression, says the article.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA) Military expenditures are further increased in the national budget for fiscal year 1970 recently published by Sato's reactionary Japanese Government which has been stepping up the expansion of arms and preparation for war. According to reports, direct military expenditure under the name of "defense budget" reaches 569.5 billion Japanese yen, an increase of 17.7 percent over that of last fiscal year. During the past few days Japanese bourgeois newspapers too admitted that this was "the highest rate of increase so far" in Japan after the war. This further uncovered the Japanese reactionaries' attempt to serve as a conspirator of US imperialist aggression in Asia, speed up the revival of Japanese militarism, and expand itself to become the overlord in Asia.

The Sato reactionary government's increase of military expenditure to the highest record after the war is geared to the needs of US imperialism's pushing forward of the policy of aggression and war, and this increase is made under the instigation of the US imperialist master. For the sake of extricating itself from the dilemma in Asia, US imperialism urgently cultivates the Japanese reactionaries and lets the Sato reactionary government serve it as the "military police in Asia" and contribute its efforts to Nixon's so-called "New Asian Policy." In the meantime, Japanese reactionaries also want to make some money from the US imperialist chariot of aggression.

Last year after the publication of the "Joint Communique" by US imperialist chieftain Nixon and Japanese reactionary Prime Minister Sato, Japanese reactionary chieftains repeatedly jumped out and clamored about the expansion of arms and preparation for war in a big way. They declared that

they wanted to "further strengthen" "the independent defense system" and "speed up the strengthening of the power of self-defense."

In this year's "State of the Union Message" Nixon further stressed his intention to make use of the Japanese reactionaries. He said "the friendship and cooperation between the United States and Japan" "is the key to peace in the Pacific." He used the language of "friendship" and "co-operation" to cover up the stepping up of the collusion between the US-Japanese reactionaries; on the other hand he played up the prestige of the Japanese reactionaries in order to instigate them to serve as their vanguard in the US aggression in Asia. The so-called "key" only means to step up the revival of Japanese militarism to be used to serve as a tool in US imperialist aggression in Asia.

On the part of the Japanese reactionaries, they fully understand the "hope" pinned on them by their master US imperialism. They declare overtly that Nixon "strongly urged Japan to increase its power of defense" in order to push forward his "New Asian Policy." Recently Sato and the like clamored loudly that the strength of the Japanese navy and air force was "insufficient" and clamored about the "necessity" for the expansion of arms and preparation for war. In order to do so Sato has urgently speeded up his pace in the expansion of arms and preparation for war as soon as he formed the new cabinet.

Lenin pointed out when he repudiated the fraudulence of imperialism: "Every bandit insists that what encourages him is the welfare of the people, but in reality he is stuffing his money bag full." For the sake of stepping up the expansion of arms, preparation for war, and revival of militarism, Japanese reactionaries also use the camouflage of "independent defense" and say they want to possess a "power of defense" commensurate to an economic power and "use our own strength to defend the nation."

Recently among clamorings about the expansion of arms and preparation for war certain military chieftains and reactionary politicians arrogantly and overtly clamored: "Defense! Defense! We cannot defend without nuclear weapons!" They want to "make a renewed investigation on the defense in the 1970's" and to increase military expenditures by a large margin. In the dictionary of the Japanese reactionaries "independent defense" and "defense of the nation," etc., are all synonyms of outward expansion and aggression.

In a recent press conference Sato clamored that Japan must "fulfill international duties from the position of 'Japan of the world'." This betrays the Japanese reactionaries' plot of renewing the dream of the "Greater Asian Sphere of Co-prosperity." The sentiments of the Japanese reactionaries for the revival of militarism have reached a degree where it cannot be suppressed any more.

The policy of arms expansion and war preparation adopted by the Japanese reactionaries is determined by the nature of the Japanese monopolistic capitalists. The Sato reactionary government's incessant increase

of military expenditure benefited a small handful of Japanese monopolistic capitalists and armament manufacturers. Sato reactionary government's abrupt increase of the military budget made this small handful of monopolistic capitalists and armament manufacturers happy; they are "very happy" and "satisfied" with the published "national defense budget."

Very obviously the Sato reactionary government totally rely upon the exploitation and cruel oppression of the Japanese working people to back up this tremendous military expenditure. This will certainly further aggravate the class contradiction at home and further awaken the broad masses of Japanese people.

The Sato reactionary government will never succeed in its attempts to step up arms expansion and war preparation, renew the dream of "Greater Asian Sphere of Co-prosperity" and realize its "New Pacific Era." It will only succeed in "lifting the rock to hit his own foot." Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Imperialist wolves must remember, the days when they were free to determine the fate of mankind and exploit the nations in Asia and Africa have gone forever." At present the new storm stirred up by the Japanese people and the people in the entire Asia against the US-Japan reactionaries is developing. If the US-Japan reactionaries dare to play with fire, they will definitely be burnt by the fierce flames of the peoples in the world!

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Several Ideological Problems in Development of Revolutionary Mass Criticism

by

Hsü Hsü-wen (徐旭文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1970)

The "ideological problems" referred to in the following article are some "muddle-headed ideas" held by educators who question the necessity of carrying on "revolutionary mass criticism" in liberal arts colleges to the detriment of normal education. The author of the article sets forth his reasons as to why "revolutionary mass criticism" against the old system of education must go on.--SCMP Ed.

The publication of "Liberal Arts Colleges Must Carry on Revolutionary Mass Criticism," an ideological commentary in Hung-ch'i magazine, has caused strong repercussions in liberal arts colleges. Liberal arts colleges must unfold revolutionary mass criticism. That is required by further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, by the thorough reform of the old liberal arts colleges, and by the training of proletarian revolutionary fighters who will assault the positions of the bourgeoisie in the sphere of ideology.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Arts faculties must make the whole society their workshop." Liberal arts colleges must join in the three major revolutionary movements and criticize the bourgeoisie. Only by so doing will they be able to foster proletarian revolutionary fighters.

The revolutionary mass criticism that is being developed in liberal arts colleges is a violent struggle which will necessarily lead to violent class conflict between new and old ideas. Because they are deeply poisoned by the old liberal arts colleges, some of our comrades entertain muddle-headed ideas of this or that kind concerning the necessity of the development of revolutionary mass criticism in liberal arts colleges. We must deal heavy blows to the fallacies of the bourgeoisie and help some comrades to clear up their muddle-headed thinking.

"As soon as criticism is launched, teachers of old liberal arts colleges will face another misfortune." These words mean that the spearhead of our revolutionary mass criticism is pointed at those teachers of old liberal arts colleges who have been poisoned. We call the attention of our comrades to the fact that this is a malicious provocation by bourgeois

diehards. Their object is to hit us a blow, upset the class line, and obstruct criticism against the old liberal arts colleges. They must be exposed by all revolutionary comrades.

To what is the spearhead of our current criticism directed? It is directed against renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, and also against the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread in the old liberal arts colleges by the "quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Hansheng. Who are having a "misfortune" and are filled with anxiety all the time in the face of the violent storm of the current revolutionary mass criticism? They are individual bourgeois diehards and the bourgeois venomous vipers who are already stiff with cold but are not yet quite dead. As for those teachers who have been poisoned by the old liberal arts colleges, they need not have any misgiving whatever. To them the revolutionary mass criticism is just a baptism of war. Since they have come from the "old fortresses" and feel deeply about the harm done them by the old liberal arts colleges, they should ruthlessly hit back at them and cleanse the poison of the old liberal arts colleges from themselves in the fire of revolutionary mass criticism. So far as the reforming of their world outlook and their resolute following of the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers is concerned, this can only do them all good but no harm. There is no "misfortune" at all.

The policy of our Party toward intellectuals is a policy of uniting with, educating and reforming them. We welcome all intellectuals who are willing to make revolution and accept socialist reform to make what contribution they can toward the proletarian educational revolution. We will continue to pursue this policy in revolutionary mass criticism. The masses of people willing to make revolution and support socialism must "unite and deal with the enemy together." Once this point is made clear, the scheme of the agitators will fail.

"Revolutionary mass criticism is fragmentary beating and knocking. Only systematic study of some basic theories is a long-term plan." This is muddled thinking on the part of some comrades.

What are basic theories for a liberal arts college? They are Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the great works of Chairman Mao. And revolutionary mass criticism is exactly a big classroom for living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The launching of revolutionary mass criticism is a serious class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. To win victory in this struggle, we must not relax our living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought for a single moment, but must reform our world outlook and increase our ability to distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds. But how do we study? Can we do it by shutting ourselves in the "academy" such as an old liberal arts college? No, we cannot. We can truly learn Mao Tse-tung's thought only in the practice of class struggle and in the storm of the fight to criticize the bourgeoisie.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the class enemy's attack on us will always develop in all spheres and often take a tortuous and concealed way. So our criticism must also be made freely in all spheres. What we do not know we must learn, and what we are not familiar with we must try to master. By taking part in revolutionary mass criticism and learning to make war by making war, we shall learn skills of waging struggle against the bourgeoisie. How can we say that this is "fragmentary beating and knocking"?

The glorious revolutionary mission of the proletariat is to criticize the bourgeoisie and wipe out the system of exploitation of man by man from the earth, so the whole of mankind may be liberated. That alone is the long-term plan of the proletariat. How can there be any "long-term plan" without criticism of the bourgeoisie and without the far-reaching object of liberation of all mankind?

The so-called "systematic study of basic theories" advocated in the past by Lu Ting-i and Chou Yang is completely contrary to the thought of Mao Tse-tung. They voiced the preposterous view that liberal arts colleges must "lay a comprehensive foundation," "instill fully," "lead to the main road," etc., because they wanted to strangle the proletarian revolutionary spirit of arts teachers and students under the banner of "comprehensive" and "systematic" education and prevent them from taking part in the practice of class struggle, so they might unknowingly, "totally" and "systematically" slide down the slough of revisionism. Such "systematic" education is not a "long-term plan" at all, but a plot of the bourgeoisie to harm people. Did we not have such lessons frequently in the past? Today we must thoroughly criticize these things. How can we fall into the same trap?

"The old system of arts departments has already been criticized. The important thing now is to carry out practical teaching reform in arts departments." This is yet another muddle-headed idea of some comrades.

The old system of arts departments has really been criticized to a certain extent in the three years of the great proletarian cultural revolution. But is such criticism enough? No, it is not enough. Can educational revolution with regard to liberal arts be carried out without revolutionary mass criticism? No, it cannot!

Such odd things have happened in educational revolution in some schools: An arts teacher gave a lesson to some worker-peasant-soldier students who came to take part in the arts educational revolution in the school. Having returned to their units, the worker-peasant-soldier students found that what the teachers taught was the same stuff favored by Chou Yang, chief of the revisionist black line for literature and art.

Then there was a comrade of an arts educational revolution practice team who went to the countryside and saw a "theatrical performance" there that vilified the model revolutionary plays, but who did not wake up to the fact till it was pointed out to him.

What do these facts tell us? They tell us that without properly grasping revolutionary mass criticism, an arts college will never be able to distinguish between the correct orientation of liberal arts reform and the attempt of the bourgeoisie to come back in a new form.

Some revolutionary teachers and students joined in the educational revolution with great revolutionary fervor, but they unwittingly follow the same road of the old liberal arts colleges. Some may even mistake arsenic for honey and recommend it to the workers, peasants and soldiers who are taking part in the educational revolution.

By so doing, are they not poisoning the worker-peasant-soldier students? Is that not a very grave danger?

Old things will always try to recover and consolidate their position in newborn forms. Without grasping revolutionary mass criticism, we shall be unable to recognize the many old things that reappear in new forms. "There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming, no movement without stopping." Because we want to create completely new socialist liberal arts colleges, it is all the more necessary for us to grasp closely criticism against the old liberal arts colleges. How can we slacken our criticism in depth against these old liberal arts colleges merely because "they have been criticized in the past"?

"It is necessary to carry on criticism. But I am not familiar with the 'quartet'..." said some comrades. Are they really not familiar with the foursome? No, that is not correct. As everybody knows, the "quartet" have exercised extremely strict control on the old liberal arts colleges for a long time. Their black hand was stretched deep into all departments of the old liberal arts colleges. Nearly everything--from the principles to the content of teaching, from the selection to textbooks to the recommendation of extracurricular reading matter--had to pass through the hands of Chou Yang and the others of the "quartet." Did some people not highly treasure the little notes written to them on the spur of the moment by one of the "quartet" in the past? Even now, do not some people still highly admire the counter-revolutionary literary theories of the "quartet" and their numerous counter-revolutionary poisonous weed works?

Thus it may be seen that the stuff of the "quartet" is far from being "unfamiliar" in the old liberal arts colleges. On the contrary, it is quite familiar there. Why then do some comrades now feel that it is "unfamiliar" to them? Here the old saying applies: "One who stays in the fish market long enough will not find the smell offensive." They are poisoned by the "quartet" but are not aware of their own disease. That is very dangerous indeed. It all shows how necessary it is to the old liberal arts colleges to criticize the "quartet." Those comrades who declare they are not familiar with them should wake up quickly and check themselves for the poison that they have received.

We are very happy to see that the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of arts departments are sweeping aside all obstacles to revolutionary mass criticism, holding high the great banner of revolutionary mass criticism, and fighting in the battlefield and opening fierce fire on the "quartet." Like the worker-peasant-soldiers writing teams, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of arts departments are being organized, and, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, are learning to make war by making war, combining theory with practice, and making the criticizing of the bourgeoisie their life-long fighting task. As the words of "The Internationale" say, "Quick, fire the oven a bright red; Success can be ours only if we strike the iron while it is still hot." Let us fire the oven of revolution even redder, sing our war song loudly, and win new victories in the proletarian educational revolution!

* * *

Create New Liberal Arts Colleges Amid Revolutionary Mass Criticism

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Group of Department of Chinese, Nanking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1970)

"Revolutionary mass criticism" against the "anti-Party, anti-socialist black line" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng (called the "Quartet") must go on if socialist arts and colleges are to be built and made the battle positions for the study and practice of Mao thought.--SCMP Ed.

When considering the importance of revolutionary mass criticism, we must firmly keep in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and start from the actual situation of the class struggle before we can understand it profoundly enough.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "A particular culture (culture as an ideological form) is a reflection of the politics and the economy of a particular society, but in turn greatly influences and acts upon the politics and the economy of that particular society."

Before the liberation, liberal arts colleges used to foster and train running dogs and slaves for imperialism and the feudal classes, and were stubborn bastions in which imperialist culture and the semi-feudal culture "formed a cultural reactionary alliance to oppose the new culture in China."

After the liberation the political and economic foundations of the reactionary classes were destroyed, but the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie remained acute and violent in the ideological sphere. Liberal arts colleges were still under the firm control of the ideology and culture of the exploiting classes who had been in a ruling position for several thousand years. They were still under the dictatorship of an anti-Party, anti-socialist black line that was antagonistic to the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The principal representatives of this black line, the "quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng, held high a "red flag" to oppose the red flag and played counter-revolutionary two-faced tricks. In the colleges there was a course in "Mao Tse-tung's thoughts on literature and art," but the lectures were filled with the black words of Chou Yang and company. There was a series of books known as "reference works

of Mao Tse-tung literature and art," but they included the black writings of Chou Yang and company. The Proletarian Revolutionary Literature of the Era of Left-Wing Federation, which exercised extensive poisonous influence in the Department of Chinese, was written directly as a monument to the "quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng.

In accordance with the wishes of Chou Yang, K'uang Ya-ming, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's agent in our University, carried out extensive feudal-capitalist-revisionist "teaching material development." He also laid down a series of revisionist guidelines for teaching in the arts faculty. With the "magic cordon" of so-called "three-basic, four-character, and five-barriers" (i.e., basic theories, basic knowledge, basic skills; systematic character, comprehensive character, logical character, scientific character; theoretical barrier, teaching barrier, language barrier, foreign language barrier, scientific research barrier), he bound the body and heart of the teachers and students and strove to separate the young people from the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experimentation, so they might bury themselves completely in their studies, be unable to make out their direction and distinguish right from wrong, and become stupid and revisionist.

Afraid that the landlords and the bourgeoisie might become extinct, the university authorities hastened to bring up successors for them. Under the pretext of "emergency rescue of legacy," they employed at a high salary a feudal leftover from a dark corner, who was concerned only with the teaching of some instruments and singing. They replaced class relationship with the feudal relationship between teacher and pupil, arbitrarily ordering young people to form pairs with bourgeois reactionary "authorities." They advocated "putting professionalism in command" and "intellectual development first," and using bourgeois fame and gain as bait, induced the teachers and students to take the white and expert road of personal endeavor and become sacrifices to the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

The following case, which should be a warning to all, occurred in our Department of Chinese. Two so-called "professional aces" were asked to stay in the Department for "advanced studies" after their graduation, and subsequently were accepted as members of the Party. One of them, rated a "red and expert" "pace-setter," was promoted without precedent in the University and had his salary raised, so he might be "fostered" as a "key" man. Deeply poisoned by feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, the two men became extremely hostile to the Party and socialism. They wrote many reactionary articles and reactionaries diaries, and finally both became scum scorned by mankind. What a profound lesson that was!

The old liberal arts colleges were bases from which Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company schemed their counter-revolutionary restoration in a big way. They were called "classical academies" where students might "study behind closed doors" and "institutions of learning" where "the way was taught and knowledge imparted." But that was pure nonsense designed to deceive people.

In the violent struggle between bourgeois restoration and proletarian counter-restoration, liberal arts colleges are advance posts in the life-and-death struggle between the two classes. The old liberal arts colleges have become an instrument of bourgeois dictatorship and "beachheads" in the hands of the bourgeoisie, from which volleys of overt and covert shots are fired at us. The proletariat must storm and destroy these beachheads.

Destruction means criticism and revolution. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Without destruction there can be no construction; without damming there can be no flow; without stopping there can be no movement." This is revolutionary dialectics. Without thoroughly destroying the feudal, capitalist and revisionist old liberal arts colleges, there will be no brand-new socialist liberal arts colleges.

We must realize that the ideas of the exploiting classes of the past several thousand years and the poisonous influence of the "quartet" have exerted a profound influence on the old arts faculties. "In capturing bandits, first capture their leader." We must criticize and completely discredit the "quartet" in Lu Hsun's thoroughly revolutionary spirit of "hitting the dog already in the water." We must criticize and bring to complete disrepute Liu Shao-ch'i, the general backstage boss of the black line of literature and art from the nineteen thirties to the nineteen sixties, as well as their ancient patriarch, feudal mummy Confucius. The so-called "Great, Supreme Sage," "Revered Teacher of the Generation," "The Patriarch," "The Old Man," and "men of mettle" must be subjected to thorough revolutionary mass criticism by using the powerful ideological weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Let us ask: If "all-people literature and art" and the black "eight theories" are not criticized till they fall in the Department of Chinese, how can the staff and the students distinguish between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art and Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist black line for literature and art? How can they give and take lessons and write textbooks? If the reactionary system of thought that "reverse everything foreign and everything ancient" is not toppled through criticism and the so-called "abstract inheritance," "everlasting cultural traditions," etc. are not swept clean, how can we know which is the essence and which the dross? How can we make "the ancient serve the present and the foreign serve the Chinese" and "put aside the old in order to make way for the new"? If the old lair of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art is not destroyed and its old root is not pulled up, how can the old liberal arts colleges be liberated from the spiritual fetters of the old way of thinking and the old culture of several thousand years? How can the old liberal arts colleges really gain a new life?

The wild storm of revolutionary mass criticism is raging, roaring forward. Are we to continue to make revolution or stop in fear, go on attacking or recoil and run away? This is a question of standing on the right or the wrong side in the violent struggle between the two lines.

Some people in our liberal arts colleges are indifferent to the life-and-death struggle between the two classes in the ideological sphere. A small number of teachers still cherish their fragmentary learning and confine themselves to the small circle of their own specialties, thinking that the revolutionary mass criticism does not concern them in the least. A few of them, doing nothing all day long, are preoccupied with their own gain or loss and their future, idling away their time in speculation. There are still others who find pleasure in reading poisonous weeds. They are absorbed in them, unable to distinguish between what is fragrant and what is foulsmelling, and becoming almost prisoner of bourgeois ideology. "Where a carriage has overturned should be a warning to other carriages that follow it." In the past 17 years renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line for education has caused a number of people to slide unknowingly into the slough of revisionism. Have we not seen enough of these instances?

Never ignore the class struggle in the realm of ideology! We must not relax our fighting morale in the least! "Ten thousand years is too long. Seize the day and seize the hour!" We should take up the weapon of revolutionary mass criticism, quickly change our own spiritual aspect, and spurring our horses,go to the battlefield. Using the thought of Mao Tse-tung as our weapon in revolutionary mass criticism, we should know the fragrant flowers from the poisonous weeds, distinguish the true, the good and the beautiful from the false, the bad and the ugly, and learn the difficult skill of exercising total dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of ideology and culture. Let us hold tightly the pen, defend the seal of power, and carry out sentry and patrol duties and fight for the proletarian political power in the realm of ideology.

The feudal, capitalist and revisionist "academies" can only foster bourgeois spiritual aristocrats and defenders of bourgeois morals. Only the revolutionary, critical, fighting way, the way of "combining theory with practice," and the way of "learning to make war by making war" is the basic way to build socialist liberal arts colleges and bring up proletarian revolutionary fighters.

In an ideological comment entitled "Liberal Arts Colleges Must Engage in Revolutionary Mass Criticism," Hung-ch'i magazine calls on us to launch an attack on the "hereditary domains" of the ideology and culture of the exploiting classes. In the fierce fire of revolutionary mass criticism, we must thoroughly reform the old, "academy"-type liberal arts colleges, build socialist liberal arts colleges, and make them fighting positions where we may study and practice Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticize the bourgeoisie.

Holding high the banner of revolutionary criticism, let us greet the birth of socialist liberal arts colleges with practical fighting action!

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DEFENSE

Naval Air Defence Unit Meeting Celebrates Shooting Down of US Imperialist Plane

(NCNA-English Haikou, Feb. 16, 1970)

a naval air defence unit of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting in hainan island today to celebrate its latest victory in shooting down a u.s. imperialist military pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane on february 10. the meritorious unit and personnel in the battle were commended.

the commanders and fighters attending the meeting warmly acclaimed this victory as a great victory for invincible mao tsetung thought. they were determined to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher, make full preparations for a war of resistance to aggression, and wipe out the aggressors resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely should u.s. imperialism and social imperialism dare to launch an aggressive war against china.

the meeting opened amid the strains of the song "the east is red". boundlessly loyal to our great leader chairman mao, the commanders and fighters read out in unison chairman mao's quotations "highten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "go all out and be sure to destroy the enemy intruders."

attending the meeting were comrades pan yen and shih feng-hsiang, leading members of the p.l.a. naval headquarters, and leading members of the south china sea fleet, the army units stationed in the locality and the local revolutionary committee. thousands of p.l.a. commanders and fighters and local revolutionary people were present.

comrade pan yen read an order of commendation from the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and conferred orders of merit on the meritorious unit and personnel.

addressing the meeting, comrade pan yen congratulated the meritorious personnel on behalf of the naval headquarters. he said: "your victory in the first battle at the beginning of the great 1970's is a new contribution to the people. it is an outcome of your holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, persevering in giving prominence to proletarian politics, carrying out the 'four-good' movement in an all round way and increasing combat strength."

he pointed out that u.s. imperialism, aggressive by nature, had all along been hostile to the great chinese people. since its coming to power, the nixon government, while harping on "peace", had continued to carry out military threats and war provocations against china. with its latest victory, the naval air defence unit once again punished u.s. imperialism for military provocations.

but u.s. imperialism was by no means reconciled to its defeat, comrade pan yen said. he hoped that the unit would guard against arrogance and rashness and raised its revolutionization and militancy to a new level so that it would discharge the sacred duty of defending the motherland still better, be always ready to wipe out all invaders and constantly make contributions to the people.

leading comrades of the south china sea fleet, the revolutionary committee in the locality and the army units stationed there also extended warm congratulations to the meritorious unit and personnel. they pledged that the armymen and civilians would strengthen their solidarity, jointly defend the coast and build up the motherland's southern gate into an iron wall.

chou hsin-cheng, who spoke on behalf of the meritorious unit and personnel, said that their victory was to be attributed to the great leader chairman mao and great mao tsetung thought. the commanders and fighters of the unit were determined to follow chairman mao's great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", raise their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and make full preparations. should the enemies dare to intrude, they would surely be smashed into pieces.

the meeting ended with the singing of "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman".

Heroic Armymen, Civilians Guarding South China Coastal Defences

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 16, 1970)

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", the heroic commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army men manning the south china coastal defences and the local revolutionary masses are always on guard at the southern gateway of our great socialist motherland.

outpost on the coast highly vigilant

on a dangerous high peak on the south china sea coast there stands a p.l.a. outpost, a militant collective boundlessly loyal to chairman mao. for many years the fighters at the outpost have used invincible mao tsetung thought to struggle against nature and fight the class enemy, and have done an outstanding job.

one foggy evening the sentry on duty saw something unusual out at the sea. his years of experience made him judge this correctly and he gave the signal. the fighters of the outpost immediately set off in the rain along the steep hazardous path. they finally accomplished their task together with fraternal units and militiamen.

the outpost was once hit by a big typhoon, accompanied by heavy rain. the telephone line broke down and deputy squad leader chou tai-shan who was on duty thought to himself: this is a line conveying the fighting calls of chairman mao and the party central committee, a line passing on intelligence about the enemy, and we cannot do without it for a single minute. he took up a telephone set and hurried out of the outpost with another fighter.

the wind blew harder as the two made their way uphill with difficulty, carefully examining every inch of the line. suddenly their way was blocked by an overhanging cliff

towering above them. "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai" this teaching of chairman mao's gave them inexhaustible strength. pressing against the cliff, they found finger and toe holds in the crevices in the rock and climbed up step by step. on finding the broken wire, they climbed the pole in the howling windstorm and reconnected the line.

the weather on the hill is very bad. but the hard conditions have tempered the combat will of the fighters. they say with pride: "small though our outpost is, every one of our actions is closely linked with the defence of our motherland. as we stand guard on our high hill, we keep the whole world in mind, and the greater the hardship we endure for the revolution the happier we are."

brave militiawomen on the coast of south china sea

an advanced group of frontier guards of the kwangchow p.l.a. units stationed on the south china sea coast, who were guarding an island, helped a fishing brigade set up a company of militiawomen, in accordance with the brigade's specific conditions. the p.l.a. men studied together with them chairman mao's teaching "the army and the people are the foundation of victory" and recalled the sufferings of the past and contrasted that time with the good life of today. this helped the militiawomen to understand that the proletariat relied on the gun to win and consolidate political power. they made up their minds to work hard to acquire battle skills in order to defend the motherland.

artillerywoman liao yung-mei in the militia, who had had little schooling found her work difficult. she made use of all her spare time to memorize the firing drill and to practise judging distance by eye. consequently the women's artillery squad achieved excellent results in firing practice on several occasions.

when a sudden rainstorm came up during target practice at sea, it was very difficult to locate the target. pointing at a black spot where the water seemed to meet the sky, liao yung-mei gave the command to shoot and three successive shots hit the targets.

helped by the guards and placing mao tsetung thought in command of military training, the militiawomen last year had good results in every item in their target practice with guns and artillery.

late one night last september a hurricane came up at sea, bringing a heavy rain. feeling that it was inconvenient for the militiawomen to patrol, the guards voluntarily undertook the entire task of patrolling and standing sentry. but the militiawomen said: "no matter how hard the wind and rain, they're not as great as our determination to defend the motherland exclamation a bit of difficulty like this is not worth mentioning exclamation" they continued patrolling as usual in the pitch dark. relying on their having memorized the topographical features and things on the ground, they ignored the wind and rain and made their way forward while reciting to themselves chairman mao's teaching "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." coordinating their efforts with the army units, they were vigilant in guarding the coast of the motherland.

unity between army and people

nanao island has been built into a strong bulwark off the south china sea coast thanks to the joint efforts of the army and the local people. commanders and fighters of the fourth company of the p.l.a. unit stationed there always help the masses arm themselves with mao tsetung thought. forming a "red pair" with grandma wu who is in her sixties, squad leader chiu hsi-chuan has helped her study chairman mao's works in a living way. imbued with revolutionary enthusiasm, she is active in collecting manure for the collective and assisting the army in keeping vigilant watch on the enemy.

in his fifties, veteran militiaman wang wei-tao has been a sentry for two decades. he always keeps in mind chairman mao's teaching: "just because we have won victory, we must never relax our vigilance against the frenzied plots for revenge by the imperialists and their running dogs." he said: "since the enemy is sharpening his sword, i'll always stand guard off our motherland's southern coast and keep a firm hold on my rifle."

working together for defence, the army and people on the island have been pooling their efforts in building it up. they have built 13 reservoirs, afforested more than 200 hectares of hill slopes and wrested 26 hectares of land from the sea by building sea dykes. all this has resulted in constantly increased farm yields. the p.l.a. men and commune members say: "mao tsetung thought is shining bright over our island. by following chairman mao, we'll conquer the elements and the class enemy."

PLA HEROES

PLA Men Face Death for Revolution with Equanimity

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, three heroic fighters of a people's liberation army unit displayed great heroism while blasting rocks, and have been warmly praised by their comrades.

li ping-chin, a pneumatic drilling group leader of the ninth company of a p.l.a. unit, showed great courage and heroically gave his life in order to complete his task of blasting rocks. in order to save their comrade-in-arms, medical assistant chen yen-shu and fighter chiu kuo-chuan, disregarding their own safety, rushed into the tunnel as explosives went off, one after another.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the p.l.a. men were working at a great pace, but the ninth company's output could not meet the demand. the pneumatic drilling group leader, li ping-chin, scarcely allowed himself time to eat and sleep as he thought over the problem and analyzed ways to speed up rock quarrying. he devised a method to dynamite in a concentrated way so as to increase the force of the blast and raise efficiency. this method proved successful. but li ping-chin was still not satisfied. following chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", he improved the blasting method by making full use of the explosive power of the dynamite to raise efficiency

many times. by placing the dynamite charges more scientifically, the rocks blasted fell to the yard below.

one day in september 1969 li ping-chin's group made 11 blast holes in the tunnel and 57 outside for simultaneous detonation.

the armymen went back to their barracks for lunch at noon. li ping-chin's group and the detonation crew were left to do the blasting. chiu kuo-chuan helped li ping-chin with igniting the blast holes in the tunnel and the medical assistant chen yen-shu and the detonation crew were in charge of those outside.

just as the two men began igniting the fourth hole in the tunnel, the sky became overcast and a cloud burst broke. it was very dim in the tunnel and the smoke from the detonating fuses made it impossible to see clearly. the work progressed slowly. by the time they came to the seventh hole, li ping-chin judged that the first three blasts were ready to go off. if they withdrew, the remaining four would pose difficulties. guiding himself by chairman mao's teaching on serving the people "wholly" and "entirely", he decided to go on, even at the risk of his life. he urged chiu kuo-chuan who was near the opening to leave, while he quickly ignited the remaining charges. just when chiu kuo-chuan reached the opening, three huge blasts rocked the tunnel in quick succession. when he looked back, he could not see li ping-chin. aware that the next eight charges would soon go off, chiu kuo-chuan displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and dashed into the tunnel. "i must try to save him, even if i die exclamation" he thought.

the tunnel was filled with a pall of smoke, and falling stones and sand, and other detonation fuses were crackling. he found the badly wounded li ping-chin, hoisted him on his back and rushed toward the opening. no sooner had he left the tunnel than the other blasts went off.

li ping-chin's right leg was blown off and there were wounds all over his body. nevertheless, he made the effort to ask: "have all the blasts fired?" he smiled when given an affirmative answer.

when chen yen-shu and the detonation crew finished igniting all the fuses outside the tunnel, they heard the explosions inside the tunnel and he saw the raincoat worn by the pneumatic drill operator blown skyward and fall in tatters. he had no doubt that there had been an accident and raced toward the scene, although the outside charges should explode in a second. inspired by chairman mao's great call "heal the wounded, rescue the dying", he displayed a dauntless heroic spirit in trying to rescue his fellow-fighters. air blasts from the explosion hurled him back a few metres and his left arm was injured. reciting chairman mao's teaching "this army has an indomitable spirit", he pulled himself up, took up his medical kit and kept going.

when chen yen-shu reached the opening he saw chiu kuo-chuan shielding li ping-chin with his own body. chen yen-shu gave him first-aid treatment as other comrades came on the scene. they rushed li ping-chin to the regimental medical service station but he died a hero's death due to his serious wounds.

li ping-chin's mind was so fully occupied with the proletarian revolutionary cause that he never thought of

himself. he wrote in his diary: "be far-sighted, take a long view, think of the people of the whole world as well as the chinese people." among his personal effects was a letter from his family telling him that his child had died of illness. he had wanted to write home to console his family. but being so busy, he had had time to write only a few lines and the letter was unfinished at the time of his death.

among li ping-chin's belongings were "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles which he always carried with him. he had armed himself with the three constantly read articles and used them to help his new comrades-in-arms mature politically. when chen yen-shu and chiu kuo-chuan arrived at the company, li ping-chin had presented them with copies of these articles and said with deep feeling: "the first thing we must do in making revolution is to study these articles well." li ping-chin often joined them in the living study and application of the three constantly read articles and encouraged them to study hard to become revolutionary fighters utterly devoted to others without any thought of self.

following li ping-chin's example, chiu kuo-chuan and chen yen-shu have always set strict demands on themselves to serve the people wholly and entirely as chairman mao teaches. during the project, chiu kuo-chuan always took on hard and heavy work. chen yen-shu strives to treat patients well and prevent disease so that the comrades can do a good job. he enthusiastically propagates mao tsetung thought and takes part in labour.

born in a poor peasant family in szechwan province, li ping-chin had been elected a five-good fighter every year after joining the army in 1966. to honour li ping-chin's heroism, the party branch of his unit posthumously awarded him an order of merit, first class, and passed his application for membership in the chinese communist party. chen yen-shu and chiu kuo-chuan also were awarded orders of merit, first class.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

Revolutionary Committee Members of Central China Rolling Stock Plant Forge Close Links with Masses Through Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 16, 1970)

members of the revolutionary committee of the chuchou rolling stock plant in hunan province, central china, have become closely linked with the workers by doing productive labour.

in doing this, they faithfully carry out chairman mao's teaching on cadres: "remain one of the common people while serving as an official."

chairman mao also teaches: "by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."

the plant revolutionary committee members join the workers in their study and work and live with them. the standing committee members take it in turn to be on duty to deal with routine work. the representatives of the masses work full-time at their regular jobs and, at the same time, help the workers do their work well. they make a timely summing up of experience and popularize it throughout the plant. as a result, both revolution and production are going vigorously ahead throughout the plant.

while working on the shop floor the leading revolutionary committee members provide leadership in the study and application of mao tsetung thought.

li shuang-chin, chairman of the committee, who is nearly 60 years old, has set an example.

the rolling stock shop always has a great load of work and labour is more intensive there than the rest of the plant. for a time it made little headway in increasing output. li shuang-chin chose to go there to work. he was always the first to undertake the heavy jobs. sometimes he was not in good health but he still kept on working. when the workers told him to take it easy, he replied: "in making revolution we must brave difficulties. the harder our work, the better are we able to temper our will to serve the people."

he got the workers to study chairman mao's teaching "a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater." this made the workers more determined to rid themselves of backwardness in production as soon as possible. in order to reduce the intensity of labour li shuang-chin helped the workers launch a technical innovations drive.

the workshop is equipped with a shearing machine which cuts steel plates eight metres wide and a dozen metres long. formerly, eight people had to carry one plate to charge the machine. this was cumbersome and labour efficiency was low. li shuang-chin studied the problem with the workers and together they devised a way to mechanize the operation. they laid two narrow steel rails and installed a small electrically controlled platform car to charge the shears. now, only four workers are required to operate the machine and working efficiency is greatly improved.

formerly, the workers unrolled the rolls of steel plate and cut the plates by hand. four workers could deal with only two rolls of steel plate a day and the job was very laborious. after making experiments, li shuang-chin and the workers invented a machine to straighten out the rolls. two workers a shift can now unroll ten rolls of steel plate and cut the plates.

many small technical innovations have been made to solve key problems in production in this workshop and basic innovations have been made in every work process. this workshop's experience in placing mao tsetung thought in command of everything and in constantly achieving new successes has been spread in all workshops and this has led to big advances in revolution and production throughout the plant.

another workshop was making rather slow progress. li shuang-chin made it his business to go there to work and to investigate and study the situation. he discovered that a bad element who had sneaked into the ranks of the workers was making trouble. li shuang-chin got the workers to study

chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle" and this made them clearer on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and they ferreted out this class enemy. as a result, the workshop quickly caught up with the rest of the plant in revolution and production.

a "three-in-one combination" technical group of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians headed by a veteran worker, lo hsueh-chia, who is a member of the plant's revolutionary committee, made significant technical innovations by using mao tsetung thought as their weapon in breaking away from bourgeois conventions.

before the beginning of the cultural revolution, the plant was given the job of trial-producing a 150-ton freight car. the handful of capitalist roaders in power and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" in the plant, who were actively following the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, cried: "without huge hoists we can't make such a big freight car". the order remained unfinished.

the technical group studied chairman mao's great teaching: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." they roundly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which had been imposed in the plant by the capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities".

fired with revolutionary initiative and creativeness, the workers pooled their wisdom and devised ways and means of surmounting one difficulty after another. they finally produced a 150-ton freight car which is up to advanced standards.

leading members of the revolutionary committee are to be found working alongside the workers wherever the work is most arduous. standing committee member tang mei-ching went to a construction site one bitterly cold day in winter. he was the first to jump into the icy water and begin digging. the workers were very impressed. they said: "although old tang was elected a standing committee member he has not become divorced from labour. his heart beats as one with ours. the fact that we have such pace-setters wielding power for us puts our minds at rest."

the exemplary deeds of the revolutionary committee members have aroused the revolutionary workers to greater enthusiasm. a welder, huang chin-hua, was knocked unconscious by a falling log when helping to install a big hydraulic press. as his comrades were about to rush him to hospital, he came to and opened eyes. he thought of combat hero mai hsien-teh who had remained at his battle station for over three hours after being seriously wounded in the head during a sea engagement with kuomintang warships. huang chin-hua refused to go to hospital and, despite acute pain, he carried on with his work. this meant that no time was lost in installing the hydraulic press and it went into operation as scheduled.

the workers' fine qualities and their revolutionary enthusiasm for socialism in turn serve as a source of encouragement and education to the revolutionary committee members. they themselves redouble their energy and lead the workers to new successes.

the workers chalked up quite a number of production records last year and fulfilled the 1969 production plan 11 days ahead of time. the total output value was much greater than in 1968. in the course of the vigorous mass movement for technical innovations, the workers and revolutionary technicians introduced more than 200 items, radically raising the level of automation.

in reviewing the experience they had gained from participating in collective productive labour over the past two years, members of the plant revolutionary committee said: "it is only by taking part in labour ourselves and taking root among the masses that we can take the initiative in leading the revolutionary masses in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and that we can build the revolutionary committee into the vigorous fighting headquarters it ought to be".

in line with chairman mao's great teaching, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the leading members of the revolutionary committee are giving enthusiastic leadership to the workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians in a socialist emulation campaign. they are determined to win even greater victories to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland.

ICE FLOES

PLA Men Battle Against Yellow River Ice-Floes to Save Lives of Class Brothers

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Feb. 16, 1970)

some chinese people's liberation army fighters in the ningsia hui autonomous region recently fought a battle against ice-floes in the yellow river to save the lives of their class brothers. this is a vivid proof of the solidarity between the chinese army and the people.

it was early in the morning of january 5 when company leader liao yu-chen and twelve armymen arrived at the shihkung ferry in the region's chungning county. they were on their way across the river to carry out a task.

a rush of huge ice-floes blocked the path of a ferry-boat towing a boat with 32 class brothers and state property on board towards the opposite bank. as the boat was about to turn back, more ice-floes pressed in from another side. caught in between, the boat was swept towards a sharp bend where there was a big stone dam. one hundred metres away from the bend, it would be pounded against the dam and crushed if it were hemmed-in by ice-floes again. the lives of the 32 class brothers and the state property on the boat were in great danger exclamation

without hesitation, the twelve armymen and two veteran sailors plunged into the icy water and fought furiously to get the boat past the ice-floes. reciting "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", they pulled it with heavy ropes towards the bank. inspired by their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship

nor death, more than 60 passengers and workers present at the ferry also joined the fight.

commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. unit stationed in the area and local people all rushed to the scene after they heard about what was happening. 23 fighters, who were about to be demobilized, pledged to the company party branch: "we'll temper our loyalty to chairman mao in the fight exclamation"

the boat finally reached the bank after a hard-fought struggle. but the people on board still could not get ashore because the gangplank was too short.

however, the ferry was being carried swiftly downstream because the propeller had been badly damaged. the lives of its three crew members were in danger. seeing this, the company leader organized the fighters to build a temporary landing place so that their class brothers and the vehicles on the boat could get ashore. he also ordered the deputy company leader to lead six cadres and fighters to go after the ferry.

led by deputy company leader chang kuang-tsu, the six pursuers chased the ferry for more than three kilometres over a winding course and finally caught up with it and got it to safety.

in a simultaneous battle, company leader liao yu-chen and deputy director of the regimental political department yang chih-mao, who was working in the company to acquire experience, led the fighters in the rush job of building a temporary landing. along with the others, they hurriedly carried stones. though many comrades fell down and got injured, none would take time out to rest. the temporary landing was finished after more than an hour's intense work.

the armymen and people saved the 32 class brothers as well as the property on board after nine hours of hard fight. when the people who had been rescued and the rescue party of armymen and people got together, they all shouted again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

AGRICULTURE

Excellent Harvests of Grain, Cotton and Oil-Bearing Crops on Shanghai Outskirts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 17, 1970)

poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the nicheng people's commune, nanhui county on the outskirts of shanghai resolutely follow chairman mao's teachings, grasp class struggle and bring in excellent harvests of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops year after year, supporting china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

in 1968, the output of ginned cotton in this commune was 1.56 ton per hectare. in 1969, although there were serious natural disasters, per hectare ginned cotton yield on 1,000 hectares was 1.43 ton, and per hectare output of grain, which was cultivated on 800 hectares of land, was 9.86 tons. the output of rape seed reached 2.63 tons on all 152 hectares planted to this oil-bearing crop. last year, apart from setting aside enough food grain, seed, fodder and grain reserved by the production teams, every peasant supplied the state with 70 kilograms of marketable grain, 69 kilograms of ginned cotton and 29 kilograms of edible oil.

in the course of carrying the policy of taking food grains as the key link to ensure an all-round development the nicheng people's commune was the scene of an acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

the commune is an alkaline coastal area southeast of shanghai. before liberation the per hectare yield of grain was around 2 tons and the per hectare ginned cotton yield around 200 kilograms. in the early period of the agricultural cooperation movement the peasants still depended on state grain. illuminated by the three great red banners of the party's general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune, they developed and consolidated the collective economy. but while the revolutionary masses held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and advanced from victory to victory, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents stirred up an evil trend for the restoration of capitalism and preached the theory of "the dying out of class struggle". this led to a spontaneous capitalist trend at one time. the state plans for growing crops were sabotaged and the collective economy was affected. at that critical point, following chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle", the poor and lower-middle peasants dealt a body-blow to this capitalist trend stirred up by the class enemies and adhered to the socialist orientation. as a result, the collective economy developed rapidly: the commune's per hectare yield of grain, ginned cotton and oil-bearing seeds in both 1963 and 1964 was 7.5 tons, 750 kilograms and 1.5 tons, respectively.

since 1964 the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have transformed the farming system, changing single-cropping rice to double-cropping and got three crops (an additional crop of wheat) a year as against two in the past. the agents of liu shao-chi in shanghai opposed chairman mao's policy on agricultural production and tried to sabotage this farming system. a handful of class enemies took the opportunity to undermine farm production. at that moment of fierce struggle between the two lines, the revolutionary masses conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "we

must pay close attention to grain". they said they were determined to follow chairman mao's instructions and persisted in taking food grain as the key link so as to get high yields of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. over 70 per cent of the commune's acreage is now grown to three crops a year.

applying chairman mao's materialist dialectics to the development of grain and cotton, the commune has made large-scale technical innovations so as to farm more scientifically. the commune members have gradually accumulated experience in increasing grain and cotton output by big margins. they have analysed the pattern of the cotton plant's cycle and have taken measures for early shoots, a long budding period and a greater number of cotton bolls. their experience has been spread widely around shanghai, bringing high yields where adopted.

the commune has always depended on its own efforts to achieve overall good harvests of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops, learning from the national pace-setter, the tachai brigade. right from the period of cooperation, the poor and lower-middle peasants have brought into play the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", dredging 34 river channels and digging 23 canals in seven years. after 1957, they transformed 400 hectares of alkaline land by replacing the three to four inches of alkaline topsoil with good soil and applying manure and adopting a more rational cropping system. the alkaline land has become arable and yields big amounts of grain and cotton. the commune's collective economy has been steadily strengthened. all the commune's fields are now irrigated by electric power. a ten-day downpour does not result in waterloggig, and the commune can reap a good harvest even if there is a hundred-day dry spell.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and the revolutionary cadres of the commune regard their bumper harvests as the first step in a 10,000 li long march. they are determined, in the first year of the 1970's, to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, carry out in an overall way chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", to grasp revolution and promote production and to reap still bigger harvests, in order to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland.

Production Brigade on Shanghai Outskirts Maintains High Grain Yields for Twelve Years

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 17, 1970)

a production brigade in shanghai's rural areas has maintained high grain yields for twelve consecutive years by courageously advancing along the road of the people's commune indicated by chairman mao.

the paerh brigade of the chinwei commune gathered 13.98 tons of grain per hectare on 66 hectares in 1969, an increase of 4.27 times over that of 1957, the year before the commune was set up. the per hectare yield of the 37 hectares of triple-cropping fields was 17.48 tons.

reviewing the remarkable achievements they have scored under the guidance of invincible mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of the brigade

unanimously hold that closely following chairman mao means victory.

the brigade's land is located on the hangchow gulf along the east china sea and most of it was affected by sand dunes and alkaline. before liberation the impoverished peasants could hardly keep body and soul together. they were ruthlessly plundered, exploited and oppressed by the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries.

with liberation, the politically emancipated peasants wanted to rid themselves completely of poverty and backwardness. nevertheless, some people had no confidence in transforming the natural conditions and they moved some 80 peasant households to neighbouring villages where conditions were better. an acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines followed.

chairman mao has pointed out: "the wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. if they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a marxist-leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome."

the poor and lower-middle peasants recognized that it was not unfavourable natural conditions but the dark rule of imperialism and the kuomintang that had impoverished them. "since we are liberated, isn't it possible for us to build the unproductive sea beach into a socialist new village?" they were confident it could be done. actively responding to chairman mao's call "get organized", they set up mutual-aid teams and then cooperatives.

the revised draft of the national agricultural development programme formulated under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao was issued in 1957. it gave the direction for advance and set the target of striving for socialist agriculture. this was followed by chairman mao's great call for changing the backwardness of the country.

the revolutionary enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade was fully aroused. beginning with the winter of 1957, the area went into mass action to transform nature.

the key factors at that time were soil improvement, water conservancy and more fertilizer. the party branch issued the fighting call to dig silt from the bottom of the 82 rivers and ponds in the locality and improve the soil by covering more than 100 hectares of cropland with a layer of silt. the landlord and rich peasant elements derided this plan, but the poor and lower-middle peasants and the cadres never wavered.

inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by the great leader chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants founded their people's commune in the high tide of the leap forward movement in the winter of 1958.

in three years of hard work in dredging all the nearby rivers, they dug enough silt to add 200 to 300 tons of fertile silt to each hectare of farmland. first they led fresh water in from the whangpoo river to cut down the salinity of the soil. thanks to their hard work, the brigade's grain yield topped six tons per hectare in 1959, a target set in the national

programme for agricultural development which the brigade reached seven years ahead of schedule. in 1960, the yield reached 7.5 tons per hectare.

as the brigade began to reap good crops, another sharp class struggle took place.

during the three years when china met with natural calamities, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi attacked the people's communes as "a mess" and raised a hue and cry for a come-back of capitalism in china. a handful of class enemies in the locality took the opportunity to spread rumours and carry out disruptive activities.

in the midst of the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, our great leader chairman mao issued the great call "never forget class struggle." the brigade party branch immediately went into action and led the poor and lower-middle peasants in waging a tit-for-tat struggle against liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the handful of class enemies.

all the poor and lower-middle peasants in paerh had lived in misery before liberation. the party branch organized them to recall their sufferings in the old society and compared it with their present happiness brought about by liberation and the commune. they cited countless facts to refute liu shao-chi's fallacy that "the people's communes were in a mess." they pointed out that any tendency towards capitalism would inevitably impoverish the many and enrich the few. they fought a resolute battle against sabotage by the handful of class enemies. "chairman mao teaches: 'only socialism can save china.' we'll stick to chairman mao's socialist road", they declared. these struggles greatly strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in the brigade. as a result, between 1961 and 1963, the brigade's grain yield continued to rise year after year.

in 1964 chairman mao issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai." the party branch secretary and the other cadres conscientiously studied this brilliant teaching with the poor and lower-middle peasants. they saw that learning from the nationally advanced agricultural unit -- the tachai production brigade in shansi province -- meant that they must improve their intensive farming to raise per hectare yield and raise the multiple cropping index by switching from double-cropping to triple cropping.

only two crops used to be grown a year, rice or cotton after wheat. the switch-over to triple cropping would be a strain on both manpower and manure. however, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres decided to learn from tachai's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they declared that with boundless loyalty to chairman mao, they could overcome any difficulty.

but the handful of capitalist-roaders in the former shanghai municipal party committee and the chinshan county party committee opposed the triple-cropping system because they opposed the fundamental principles for vigorously developing socialist agriculture laid down by chairman mao, including "in agriculture, learn from tachai." they issued an order to the paerh brigade banning double-cropping rice when spring sowing was about to begin. the poor and lower-middle peasants, however, acted on chairman mao's teaching: "erroneous leadership harmful to the revolution should not be unconditionally accepted but should be resolutely resisted."

they threw the capitalist-roaders' notice aside and went ahead with their plan. they triple cropped some 13 hectares that year and obtained an average per hectare yield of 13.77 tons, a record grain yield in the locality.

the capitalist-roaders did not take their defeat lying down. during the summer and autumn of 1965, the counter-revolutionary revisionists chen pei-hsien and yang hsi-kuang, leading members of the former shanghai municipal party committee, went to the brigade one after the other to order them to stop triple cropping. but the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres were not frightened by these "big shots". they said: "we are farming for the revolution and must put the state's interest in the first place. the per hectare yield of the triple-cropping fields is high. with this new system we can provide the state with more marketable grain and thus make a bigger contribution. we will not give up this system." in 1966, they enlarged the triple-cropping acreage, and the average per hectare grain yield reached 11.34 tons, nearly 50 per cent above that of 1963. the highest per hectare yield of over 20 hectares of triple-cropping fields reached 16.05 tons. this made the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres even more determined. they pledged: "we'll follow chairman mao closely in making revolution and never change our minds even if the seas run dry and rock crumbles exclamation"

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade deepened and broadened the mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's works. every family of the poor and lower-middle peasants ran a mao tsetung thought study class. the peasants roundly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and ferreted out the handful of class enemies hidden in the party and in the revolutionary ranks.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the poor and lower-middle peasants has continued to advance with firm strides in revolution and production. in the past three years, the brigade's grain output was raised to the level of more than 13.5 tons per hectare. triple-cropping fields now account for more than 50 per cent of the farmland. the per hectare yield of the triple-cropping fields was above 17.25 tons.

the brigade's experience has been popularized throughout the county to good effect. during past three years the county's triple-cropping acreage increased by more than 9,330 hectares and the average per hectare grain yield increased by 1.5 tons.

the sharp struggle tempered the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of the brigade. they pledge to follow our great leader chairman mao even more closely, hold high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress and win still greater victories in the great 1970's.

Sinkiang Striving for Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Feb. 16, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the poor and lower-middle peasants and poor herdsmen of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region are making determined efforts to reap a good harvest in 1970.

they have been exchanging experience on learning from the tachai production brigade, a national pace-setter in agriculture, and are determined to continue to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in making preparations for and undertaking the spring farming, so as to lay a good foundation for big harvest in the first year of the 1970's.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has given impetus to the mass movement of learning from tachai in the villages and stock-breeding areas of sinkiang. many advanced units in learning from tachai have appeared in sinkiang's counties and cities. even in the remote mountain areas and oases, there are many advanced communes, production brigades and production teams in learning from tachai.

a common feature among these advanced units is that they first of all grasp the essence of the tachai experience, that is, holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, giving prominence to proletarian politics and making vigorous efforts to carry on the study and application of mao tsetung thought in a living way.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of one production brigade of the tayutuszu commune in hsinho county have followed tachai's example in giving first place to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they have achieved initial successes in bringing about a change for the better in this poor brigade during the cultural revolution, and reaped a good harvest in 1969 despite a severe wind storm.

anyimuhan, secretary of the brigade party branch and chairman of the revolutionary committee, said: "by following the example of tachai in arming the people with mao tsetung thought, a production brigade can do wonders."

boundlessly loyal to the great leader chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants and poor herdsmen of the different nationalities took the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key question in learning from tachai, and roundly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and enhanced their enthusiasm for transforming nature.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of khalkhas nationality in a production team of the tungfeng commune in ahhochi county turned a barren mountain slope into more than 60 hectares of irrigated grain fields. every year since then, they have reaped good harvests. formerly grain deficient, the team has been able to sell some 50 tons of surplus grain to the state for the last three years in succession.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, poor herdsmen and other commune members of the different nationalities in sinkiang, which lies at the forefront of the anti-revisionist struggle, have become clearer in the course of the mass movement of learning from tachai that they are farming and tending animals for the sake of the revolution. following the example of tachai, they are striving to grow more grain and raise more sheep so as to contribute to the defence of our socialist motherland.

the people's communes throughout sinkiang are in the midst of a socialist revolutionary emulation drive, following their exchange of experience in learning from tachai. starting in the south, a region-wide campaign to make preparations for the spring farming by digging irrigation canals, sinking wells, storing manure and taking it to the fields is surging forward. the people are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, win the battle of the spring farming, and achieve even greater successes in both agriculture and stock-breeding this year so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Leader Expresses Sympathy on Earthquake Disaster in China's Yunnan Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, recently received a cable from houari boumedienne, chairman of the national council of revolution and prime minister of algeria, expressing sympathy on the earthquake disaster which occurred in the area south of kunming in yunnan province, southwest china.

the cable said: "on behalf of the council of revolution, the government and the people of algeria and in my own name, i extend our fraternal sympathy to you and, through you, to the chinese government and the friendly chinese people and our sincere condolences to the families of the victims."

in his cable, houari boumedienne expressed the confidence that the great chinese people would, as they had always done, overcome difficulties and achieve still greater successes in building their country.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Embassy in Ceylon Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 16, 1970)

the chinese embassy here recently gave several film receptions at which the full-length colour documentary "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of great people's republic of china" was shown and won high praises from ceylonese friends.

as scenes of the paraders and foreign friends eagerly looking forward to the arrival of chairman mao were shown on the screen, the same feeling was felt by the audience in the cinema hall. no sooner had the brilliant image of chairman mao appeared on the screen than the whole hall burst into a warm applause which echoed the jubilant ovations of the paraders on the screen and the whole hall was filled with joy.

after seeing the film, many in the audience said that the film was "very inspiring" and "heart-stirring". a youth said with great emotion: "we are so happy to see chairman mao in such good health and full of vitality." another said: "the film shows us the revolutionary enthusiasm, militant spirit and sense of discipline of the chinese people after the great proletarian cultural revolution." a trade unionist said: "i am moved by the one-mindedness of the chinese people. this fully convinces us that they will surely fulfil chairman mao's teaching: unite to win still greater victories."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Sato's Policy Speech Lays Bare Japanese Militarist Ambitions to Dominate Over Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1970)

the policy speeches made by japanese prime minister eisaku sato and foreign minister kiichi aichi in the diet on february 14 showed that the japanese reactionaries are attempting, in the 1970's, to accelerate the revival of japanese militarism, serve as a willing tool of u.s. imperialism for suppressing and enslaving the asian peoples and continue to be hostile towards the chinese people, according to a tokyo report.

sato clamoured in his "administrative policy speech" that the 1970's is "an important period in which a new stable order and balance can be established between the nations" and that japan "will carry unprecedented weight in world affairs". he declared at the same time that japan "regards the 70's as a decade of asian development". what he meant by establishing a "stable order and balance" is that japan wants to play the role of a gendarme in asia to suppress the surging national liberation movements in the continent and to preserve the tottering position of u.s.-led imperialism there. this is just the "international obligation" undertaken by sato in his "joint communique" with u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon last november. what he meant by "asian development" is nothing but japan's expansion in asia for seizing commodity markets, sources of raw materials and places for investments in the interests of japanese monopoly capital.

the sato government has hatched both military and economic schemes in order to perform the role of a gendarme in asia and to realize its foreign expansion.

on the military aspect, sato declared, japan will adhere to the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and, on this basis, pursue the policy of arms expansion and war preparations "in accordance with its national resources and national conditions". this is the so-called "independent defence" repeatedly trumpeted by the japanese reactionaries. it is noteworthy that the japanese government is trying to follow the example of u.s. imperialism in sending aggressor troops abroad under the flag of the united nations. sato clamoured that japan wanted to "play an important role" with the united nations as the centre. in his foreign policy speech, foreign minister kiichi aichi said undisguisedly that japan "is ready to make active contributions" to "the strengthening of the united nations' peace-keeping functions".

on the economic aspect, sato announced the intention to make more frenzied penetrations into various asian countries through "aid" and trade. aichi admitted in his speech that japan is also considering to "further strengthen" the "conference of southeast asian development ministers", the "asian and pacific council" and other aggressive bodies manipulated by u.s. imperialism so as to "contribute to the overall development of the asian region". that is to say, the japanese reactionaries want to build japan into an "economic power" at the expense of the resources of the asian countries and the sweat and labour of the asian people.

referring to japan's foreign policy, both sato and aichi said servilely that japan will continue to pursue the policy of tailing after u.s. imperialism and colluding with social-imperialism. sato made the outcry that "japan-u.s.

relations are most important". he expressed the desire to make more efforts to establish "new japan-u.s. relations adapted to a new era in the pacific region". aichi admitted that the relations between the sato government and the soviet union have, in recent years, become closer through trade, aviation and other channels. he expressed the intention to further strengthen their so-called "good neighbourly relations".

in their speeches, sato and aichi obstinately persisted in the reactionary policy of hostility towards the great people's republic of china, while defending their consistent hostility towards china. aichi clamoured that the sato government will continue to "maintain friendly and cooperative relations" with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang which has long been spurned by the chinese people. this remark laid bare the sinister schemes of the japanese reactionaries in tailing after u.s. imperialism in its vain attempt to create "two chinas" and to annex china's territory taiwan province.

in order to follow u.s. imperialism and step up the revival of militarism, the japanese reactionaries first of all have to attack and oppress the people of their own country. sato raised the vicious cry that "strict measures will be taken to maintain law and order". this shows that the japanese reactionaries are going to further strengthen their fascist rule at home to savagely put down the resistance of the japanese people.

the storm of the asian people's revolutionary struggles in the 1960's dealt a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism, the master of the japanese reactionaries, and brought shameful defeats to its policies of war and aggression in asia.
the wheel of history is rolling onwards with an irresistible force. it is but a death-bed struggle of the japanese reactionaries to tail after u.s. imperialism in an attempt to revive in the 1970's their fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" to dominate over asia.

Sato Government Develops Rockets in Preparation for Nuclear Armament

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

under the pretext of "peaceful space development", the japanese reactionary sato government is energetically promoting the production and technical development of long-range missiles in preparation for nuclear armament, according to a tono report.

while mainly devoting persistent efforts to the nuclear development and oceanographic development, the sato government appropriated a huge sum in the budget to do research on and produce large rockets. this is an important component part of the sato government's plan for frantically carrying out arms expansion and war preparations. this reactionary government hopes to equip the japanese "self-defence forces" with nuclear missiles so as to unleash wars of aggression.

the sato government has been carrying out on a large-scale the plan of space development aiming at developing rockets and missiles. the budget for the space development has been yearly increasing in quick tempo. in fiscal 1970 it increases by 60 per cent as compared with the previous year.
according to the six year space development plan decided by

the sato government last october, it is scheduled to spend a total sum of 150,000 million japanese yen (about 417 million u.s. dollars) for the space development up to 1974.

in the autumn of 1968, the sato government strengthened its "space development committee", and then in 1969 set up a "space development board" in its agency of science and tecnnology and set up the "space development commission" which has specially done research on rockets and missiles, thus strengthening in organizations the system of the development of rockets and missiles.

in addition, under the cover of engaging in research on meteorology and developing communication technology, some departments of the sato government developed the rocket technology. the so-called academic institutes such as the tokyo university's institute of space and aeronautical science have also been charged with the task of developing rockets and missiles.

the arms monopoly capitalist groups of the mitsubishi heavy industries and the nissan motor company have built and strengthened or are building and strengthening the departments to produce rockets and missiles, aiming at amassing great fortunes through the nuclear armament of the japanese armed forces.

CHINA AND KENYA

Chinese Embassy in Kenya Sends Note of Protest to Foreign Ministry of Kenya

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

at 02:30 hours in the early morning of february 11, 1970, the news picture display cases of the embassy of the people's republic of china were destroyed by an explosion and the embassy building was seriously damaged, according to a report from nairobi. for this, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in kenya sent a note of protest on february 16 to the ministry of foreign affairs of kenya. the note reads in full as follows:

ministry of foreign affairs of the republic of kenya:

at 02:30 hours in the early morning of february 11, 1970, the news picture display cases of the embassy of the people's republic of china were completely destroyed by an explosion, the wall of the embassy damaged and window panes in the premises seriously damaged. this explosion has gravely menaced the safety of the embassy personnel and damaged the premises of the embassy. against this, the chinese embassy hereby lodges a strong protest with the kenya government.

it must be pointed out that the news picture display cases of the chinese embassy were twice destroyed by explosions which took place on april 21 and june 3, 1969 successively. the chinese embassy lodged protests with the kenya government and demanded that effective measures be taken to ensure the safety of the personnel and premises of the embassy. but now the chinese embassy has even been made to suffer damages from a third and more serious explosion. the chinese embassy cannot but regard this as a grave political incident deliberately undermining the friendly relations between china and kenya, for which the kenya government bears the unshirkable responsibility.

the chinese embassy demands in all seriousness that the kenya government severely punish the culprits and take effective measures to ensure the safety of the personnel and premises of the chinese embassy and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

embassy of the people's republic of china in kenya,

nairobi, february 16, 1970

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces Rahman-Razak Clique for Colluding with Japanese Reactionaries

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary today strongly denounced the rahman-razak puppet clique for its crime of colluding with japanese reactionaries and carrying out a traitorous policy.

the commentary said that on behalf of the puppet regime, abdul razak signed an "agreement to prevent double taxation" with the japanese reactionaries on january 30 so as to provide the japanese monopoly capital groups with further facilities to exploit malaya's resources.

at the signing ceremony, razak obsequiously thanked japan for her capital investment in malaya. he shamelessly boasted that this traitorous "agreement" will "contribute" towards the dumping of more japanese goods into malaya, the increase in japanese investments and the dispatch of more japanese special agents to malaya.

as razak admitted, the commentary said, japan's exploitation of malaya has increased greatly in recent years. particularly in the field of "pioneer industries", the investments of the japanese monopoly capital groups accounted for 23 per cent of all foreign investments in this field and ranked second among the investor countries.

it pointed out that as early as 1963, the puppet regime had signed an "agreement" with the reactionary japanese government on giving preferential treatment to the japanese monopoly capital groups. since then, the japanese monopoly capital groups have increased their capital export to malaya year by year. the "agreement" signed recently is to replace the old one.

during world war two, after their occupation of malaya on february 15, 1942, the japanese fascists brutally massacred hundreds of thousands of the malayan people and savagely looted large quantities of malaya's resources and the property of the people, the commentary said. up to now this blood debt is still not repaid. today after 28 years, japanese militarism is again threatening the security of the malayan people as a result of the perverse actions of the malayan puppet regime.

but the great 1970's is quite different from the situation 28 years ago, the commentary said. the sinister activities of the japanese reactionaries and the traitorous crimes of the puppet regime of malaya will certainly arouse stronger resistance from the people of various nationalities.

US

US Workers' Struggle Continues to Develop

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1970)

the struggle of american workers has continued to mount, dealing incessant blows to the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, according to reports reaching here.

6,000 tugboatmen in new york harbour have persisted in their strike for 15 days today. 300 tugs were idled as a result of the strike. this dealt a heavy blow to the monopoly capitalist class causing it a daily loss of 600,000 dollars. because of the strike, no tugs were available to tow barges carrying rubbish and sludge. u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon had to order u.s. coast guard tugs to tow the barges. the tugboatmen are persisting in their strike.

the typographers of a newspaper in san rafael, california, have been on strike for 40 days since january 7. their struggle won the support of progressive students. 700 workers and students staged a powerful demonstration outside the newspaper plant yesterday and fought fiercely with the police called out to suppress them. during the struggle the angry demonstrators burned a company truck of the newspaper.

more than 3,000 high school and elementary school teachers in newark, new jersey, began to strike on february 2, demanding higher pay and better teaching conditions. despite a recent injunction against the strike and mass arrests of striking teachers by the reactionary authorities, the teachers persisted in their strike. at present, the strike is spreading to other cities of new jersey and has won extensive sympathy and support from the workers and people of other strata. large numbers of workers demonstrated in newark on february 13 in solidarity with the teachers' struggle.

US Imperialism Rots with Every Passing Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1970)

the crisis-ridden u.s. imperialism, imperialism no. 1 of the world, was fast declining in the past decade and rots with every passing day. its aggression abroad suffered disastrous defeats. the imperialist bloc headed by it disintegrated still more. its politics and economy at home, riddled with a thousand gaping wounds, were fraught with crises. mutual complaint and wrangling were common within the u.s. ruling circles. its intensified collusion and contention with social-imperialism aggravated its contradictions in various fields and further exposed its reactionary features. the masters of the white house changed again and again in the past decade, but none of them has found a panacea to save u.s. imperialism from its rapid decline.

as early as 20 years ago, the great leader chairman mao wisely pointed out, "irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace u.s. imperialism every day. u.s. imperialism is sitting on this volcano."

the past decade was a decade of incessant eruptions of the volcano which u.s. imperialism is sitting on. in an editorial published on the last day of the 1960's, "the christian science monitor", a u.s. bourgeois paper, said that to u.s. imperialism, the 1960's was an "earthquake decade" and a "volcanic decade". it said that "seldom" in the united states "has any 10-year span produced as many violent tremors and shocks over so wide a field." the editorial admitted that this "formidable giant" of u.s. imperialism found itself "in many kinds of trouble" at home and in the whole world.

not long after it had climbed to the position of the overlord of world capitalism after world war two, u.s. imperialism suffered a fiasco in its war of aggression against korea and tumbled down from its zenith. then it landed itself in an ever more difficult position and could not find a way out. this process of decline further accelerated in the 1960's.

the raging people's armed struggle in asia, africa and latin america and the more and more violent anti-u.s. revolutionary storm of the masses in the 1960's dealt the heaviest blow to u.s. imperialism, the "international gendarme", thereby tightening step by step the nooses it had put round its own neck. the brave and tenacious vietnamese people persisted in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they beat u.s. imperialism black and blue and placed it in an embarrassed situation. the defeat of u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression against viet nam revealed in a concentrated way its fatal strategic weak points, that is, an unjust war with a meagre support, too long a war front with a shortage of troops, too remote a rear area with supply difficulties, distant expedition with troops full of war weariness. the speedier emergence of the armed struggle of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america in the 1960's made these fatal strategic weak points still more salient. from southeast asia to the middle and near east, from the jungles of africa to the high mountains of latin america, u.s. imperialism was landed in a passive position of being beaten up everywhere, and found itself in a state of being encircled by the people the world over. the series of counter-revolutionary military strategy it pursued in the post-war period, including "massive retaliation", "nuclear deterrence", "flexible response" and "escalation", fell through one after

another. the paper-tiger nature of u.s. imperial was time and again exposed by the revolutionary people the world over.

meanwhile, the entire imperialist camp also underwent a process of accelerated disintegration in the 1960's. the military alliances, first of all the nato, utilized by u.s. imperialism in pursuance of its policy of aggression have fallen asunder. the struggle of control and the struggle to resist control between u.s. imperialism and its west european allies developed drastically in the 1960's. the west european "allies" of u.s. imperialism became more and more disobedient, and the contradictions between france and the united states grew greatly. so did the contradictions between u.s. imperialism and other west european countries. with intensified collusion and contention between u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism in europe, these contradictions are further sharpening. after coming into office last year, nixon could not but deplore that in the past 20 years or more, "the situation... has changed", that u.s. imperialism, the so-called "leader of the free world", could no longer exercise "dictatorship to the free world".

chairman mao has pointed out, "to start a war, the u.s. reactionaries must first attack the american people. they are already attacking the american people -- oppressing the workers and democratic circles in the united states politically and economically and preparing to impose fascism there. the people of the united states should stand up and resist the attacks of the u.s. reactionaries. i believe they will."

in the face of the frenzied onslaught of the reactionary u.s. ruling circles, the american people in the 1960's experienced a new awakening. they launched one struggle after another against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies, resisted attacks of the u.s. reactionaries and thereby dealt heavy blows to u.s. imperialism. the class contradictions in the united states have become sharpened in an unprecedented manner.

the struggle of the afro-americans, workers, youth, students and the broad masses of other people against the reactionary u.s. policy at home and abroad formed a surging torrent of revolutionary mass struggle in the 1960's, pounding vigorously at u.s. imperialism. the afro-americans' violent struggle against violent repression in the past decade which swept almost all major cities of the united states including washington, the nerve centre of u.s. imperialism, pushed a big step forward the black people's struggle for emancipation. the sanguinary slaughter and frenzied suppression by the fascist troops and police could not frighten them, but on the contrary aroused greater revolutionary indignation among the afro-american masses and made them more determined to carry on their struggle. the development of the afro-american struggle against violent repression threw the reactionary ruling circles of u.s. imperialism into great panic. the strikes held by the broad masses of the u.s. working people in defence of their right of living and against monopoly capital also developed continuously. at present, as a new economic crisis is developing in the united states and the monopoly capitalists are scheming to make further assaults on the working people, a more vigorous struggle on an extensive scale is brewing among the u.s. working class. the struggle of the broad masses of the american youth, students and other people against the war of aggression in viet nam and against conscription surged forward wave upon wave in the past decade. even nixon had to admit in his state

of the union address that the united states was faced with "the greatest social unrest in america in 100 years."

u.s. imperialism's frenzied arms expansion and war preparations as well as its aggression abroad in the past decade have deepened the inherent contradictions in the sphere of economy. the u.s. ruling circles are living in fear in a predicament of continuous financial and economic crises.

the various u.s. governments have all tried in vain to find a way out for the u.s. economy by carrying out large-scale arms expansion and war preparations and launching wars of aggression. in the eight years from fiscal 1962 to 1969, the huge u.s. military outlays totalled about 530,000 million dollars which inevitably brought about a serious financial crisis. from fiscal 1959 to 1969, the accumulated budgetary deficits of the u.s. federal government amounted to over 64,000 million dollars, while the state debts increased from 287,700 million to the new peak of 367,200 million dollars. at the same time, deficits appeared continuously in the international payments in recent years, and there has been a steady outflow of the u.s. dollars and gold and the gold reserve has been running out. at the end of 1969, short-term claims in foreign hands against u.s. gold amounted to over 40,000 million u.s. dollars, while the gold reserve of the united states declined from over 19,000 million at the end of 1960 to over 11,000 million u.s. dollars. that is to say, its gold reserve is not even enough to meet one third of the foreign claims. this has shaken fundamentally the hegemonic position of the u.s. dollar in the capitalist world. the financial and monetary crises repeatedly shaking the west since the end of 1967 have landed the monetary system of the whole capitalist world in a tottering state.

in order to ease the financial crisis, the nixon government has carefully taken a series of "tight" economic measures after it took office. but as a result, the financial crisis is not eased, and a new economic crisis is developing. since the fourth quarter of last year, production in the united states has declined steadily, sales reduced, unsold goods piled up, unemployment risen and the price of stock dropped sharply. an atmosphere of uneasiness is now prevailing everywhere from the white house to the wall street stock exchanges. in face of this situation, the ruling circles of u.s. imperialism complain and attack each other and are locked in strife.

historical facts of the 1960's show clearly that u.s. imperialism rots with every passing day and finds the going tougher and tougher. while assuming power at the beginning of the 1960's, kennedy clamoured that in order to "assure the survival" of u.s. imperialism, "we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend or oppose any foe". he shouted himself hoarse that history would be "the final judge of our deeds". but it did not take long for nixon and his like helplessly to lament that u.s. is in "the valley of turmoil", that "we are torn by division", that "never have the challenges to our national security exceeded in number and gravity those which we found upon taking office", and that the united states is in the "most difficult time in history". this is the judgment which history has passed on u.s. imperialism, and more judgements are sure to be passed. u.s. imperialism can in no way escape from its inevitable doom in spite of its death-bed struggle in colluding and at the same time contending with social-imperialism. the days for u.s. imperialism and all the reactionaries of the world are numbered.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 26, 1970 No. 4604

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REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

Model Revolutionary Stage Productions Inspire Us To Advance Courageously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 10, 1970)

Workers, peasants and soldiers are said to be inspired by Chiang Ch'ing's pet "model revolutionary stage productions" to new efforts in making revolution fighting in the "three great revolutionary movements."--SCMP Ed.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Literature and art must be successfully made an integral part of the whole machinery of revolution, as an effective weapon for rallying and educating the people and hitting and destroying the enemy, to help the people fight against the enemy in a united effort and for the same purpose."

The model revolutionary stage productions that glitter with the splendid light of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, Taking the Bandit's Stronghold, The Red Lantern, Shachiapang, On the Docks, Raid on the White Tiger Regiment, The Red Detachment of Women, The White-Haired Girl, the symphonic music "Shachiapang," and the piano music "The Red Lantern" with Peking opera singing, written under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art and fostered painstakingly by the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art fighters led by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing, profoundly and vividly propagate the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with full political fervor and perfect artistry. With

great inspiring force they are encouraging the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses to continue to make revolution with youthful vigor, make revolution thoroughly, and fight courageously in the three major revolutionary movements. They have effectively worked up a new high-tide of the mass movement to "Grasp revolution and promote production, work and war preparedness."

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Make Revolution With Morning Sun in Heart, Be Loyal to the People and the Party

"Sailing on the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on the thought of Mao Tse-tung." Every one of the heroic characters created in the model revolutionary plays is a proletarian vanguard fighter armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. With the rising sun in their hearts, they are loyal to the Party and Chairman Mao and attack the enemy bravely.

The broad worker-peasant-soldier masses deeply realize that of all the reasons that go to make the lofty ideals, the strong fighting will and the high degree of wisdom and courage of the heroic characters in the model revolutionary plays, the most basic one is their boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and their grasp of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. Every time the workers, peasants and soldiers attend a performance of the model revolutionary stage productions, they would regard it as a vivid lesson in Mao Tse-tung's thought. They consciously regard the heroes of the model revolutionary plays as an example, strive hard to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, and resolve to temper their red heart ceaselessly in revolutionary struggle, so they may be loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao.

Having seen a model revolutionary play, The Red Lantern, the worker comrades of Peking February 7 Railway Engine and Carriage Works, steeped in the glorious tradition of revolution, remember with emotion proletarian hero Li Yü-ho who held high the revolutionary "red lantern" and recall the splendid fighting progress from victory to victory made by the Chinese working class and the masses of the people under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao.

In those days of deep misery in 1918 our great leader Chairman Mao, walking on foot on the snow and ice of severe winter, arrived in the "February 7" Works, sowing the fiery seeds of revolution among the railway workers and kindling the "red lantern" in the hearts of the workers. The revolutionary "red lantern," lit by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, has since illuminated the road of progress for the Chinese working class.

The workers of "February 7" Works said with emotion: "In the past our revolutionary forerunners held high the 'red lantern,' closely followed the great leader Chairman Mao, fought bloody battles in the footsteps of those

who had fallen, and finally established a great proletarian political power. Today, under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we the working class must all the more hold high this radiant revolutionary 'red lantern,' follow the example of Li Yü-ho, cherish boundless loyalty for the great leader Chairman Mao, raise the mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to a still higher level, speak and act in a way to satisfy Chairman Mao and set his mind at rest, firmly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production, and win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland."

"Learn the hero's thoughts, and follow the road of the hero." This has become a vow of the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses after seeing the model revolutionary stage productions.

Having seen the model revolutionary play Taking the Bandit's Stronghold, Chao Hsin-chen, secretary of the Party branch of Ch'inchai production brigade of Kuyang commune, Lan-k'ao hsien, Honan, wrote in the press: "Why was Yang Tzu-jung so highly wise and courageous? Because, most important of all, he had a rising sun in his heart. The rising sun is Chairman Mao. It is the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. The Party and Chairman Mao are the savior of us poor people. It was because he had 'found the savior, the Communist Party' that Yang Tzu-jung 'embarked on the road to revolution.' The thought of Mao Tse-tung is the fountainhead of strength, the guarantee of victory, the banner of the times, the direction of progress. Strength comes from listening to Chairman Mao's words, and victory comes from following Chairman Mao.

Huang Li-chin, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of a certain unit of the PLA, is a newly inducted fighter. He took part in support-agriculture work in a certain hsien together with his comrades-in-arms, and was sent to a production brigade notorious for its "old, big and difficult" problems in the hsien. In carrying out his difficult work, this new fighter constantly encouraged himself with the heroic image of Yang Tzu-jung and resolved to "resist the severe cold and melt the ice and snow with the morning sun in my heart" as the hero had done, firmly believing that all difficulties could be overcome if only the masses were armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. In days when snow fell heavily, he went from house to house propagating the thought of Mao Tse-tung and delivering to the hearts of the poor and lower-middle peasants Chairman Mao's latest directives and the Party's guidelines and policies. His two hands and feet were frost-bitten, and he fainted several times and fell on the snow as his hepatitis worsened. But as soon as he thought of the great leader Chairman Mao and the hero Yang Tzu-jung, who was armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, he would gain new strength.

Illuminated by the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad revolutionary masses were quickly roused to drag out a small handful of class enemy hidden in the production brigade, bring about revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination, and set up a revolutionary committee. Huang Li-chin said with profound understanding, "To make revolution it is necessary to have 'the morning sun in one's heart.'

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives means victory, and by closely following Chairman Mao, it will be possible to 'change the appearance of the mountains and rivers' and 'make the good days last ten thousand years.'"

If the Army and the People Are United as One, Who in the World Can Beat Them?

The radiant and dazzling model revolutionary stage productions propagate in an outstanding manner Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas of the people's army and people's war, passionately sing the praise of the people's armed struggle under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, profoundly show the great truth of "Political power comes out of the barrel of a gun," and give people great inspiration and education.

Inspired by the model revolutionary stage productions, a building-construction unit of a certain unit of engineers of the PLA regard the teaching of the masses, organizing them and arming them with the thought of Mao Tse-tung as a most important political task. In their work of building construction, they follow Yang Tzu-jung and other heroic characters as a model, and propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought wherever they go. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants they set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, and organize the masses for open condemnation of the imperialist and social-imperialist crimes of aggression. Meanwhile, they also regularly invite old poor peasants to make recollection-of-bitterness reports and talk about their family and village history of suffering, unceasingly raising the proletarian consciousness of the commanders and fighters, so they hold their guns tightly for the sake of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"A revolutionary war is a war of the masses. It can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." From the model revolutionary stage productions the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA realize even more profoundly that Chairman Mao's brilliant thought of people's war is a magic weapon for overcoming the enemy and winning victory.

They said, "Yang Tzu-jung and his comrades-in-arms firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses and used it for organizing them and arming them any time and anywhere, and fully roused the poor and lower-middle peasants of every household and the whole mountain village for armed struggle, finally succeeding in destroying the inveterate bandit 'Sitting Mountain Eagle.'"

The broad masses of commanders and fighters resolutely indicated that they would inherit and develop the glorious traditions of our Army, carry out the work of "supporting the government and cherishing the people" still better, and rally the millions of revolutionary masses, and that if imperialism and social-imperialism dared to launch a war of aggression against our country, they would be buried in the immense sea of people's war.

"Without a people's army, there will be nothing for the people." Scenes in the model revolutionary plays showing the Army cherishing the people, the people supporting the Army, and the Army and the people united in battle greatly inspire the broad revolutionary masses.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Chiangt'ai people's commune of Chaoyang ch'U, Peking, seeing the revolutionary modern Peking opera, Shachiapang, thought that it was written for them. They said, "In the war years in the past, the people's army was linked to the broad masses with ties of flesh and blood and was our most reliable support. Today under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the people's army is the powerful pillar of that dictatorship." They declared that they would follow the example of Mother Sha and other heroic characters, love the PLA with boundless fervor, learn from the PLA, make a still better success of the work of supporting the Army, strengthen Army-people relations, and fight shoulder to shoulder with it in defense of the great socialist motherland.

Knowing the Dangers in the Road Ahead, Go Forward Even If the Dangers Are Greater

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "I am for this slogan: Fear neither hardship nor death." Every one of the proletarian heroes created in the model revolutionary plays, armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, is a "man of iron," "a fighting man made of iron." Their bones are the toughest, their fighting will is the strongest. They are not afraid of violence and tyranny, and will not shun danger. With their own blood and life they have written songs of praise of communist fighters who are afraid of neither hardship nor death, inspiring the revolutionary people to advance courageously on the road of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade external lines workers of Peking Electric Bureau said, "We work year in, year out high up above and our tasks are difficult. We are determined to follow the example of Yang Tzu-jung and other proletarian heroes. No matter how difficult the condition is, we will see to it that the supply of electricity is not interrupted. We guarantee that the great voice of Chairman Mao will always go to all parts of the world on red radio waves and that every lamp in the capital will always be brightly lit.

Having seen the model revolutionary plays, Comrade Yen T'ai-fu, a battalion commander of a certain PLA unit who won a First Class Merit in the former Chinese People's Volunteers, recalled with emotion his own fighting career, and all the more resolutely strengthened his determination to fight all his life for communism. Yen T'ai-fu could never forget a violent battle that occurred on Sangkumryung. One of his comrades-in-arms single-handedly repelled the enemy's repeated and mad attacks and fought on stubbornly until both of his legs were shattered by an enemy shell. The squad leader ordered him to retreat, but he replied resolutely: "The enemy may shatter my two legs, but they can't shatter my iron will to remain loyal to Chairman Mao!" So saying, he took a satchel charge and, crying "Long

live Chairman Mao!", threw it at a group of enemy troops. A shattering explosion followed, and the enemies were blasted to pieces.

Comrade Yen T'ai-fu said with deep understanding, "Our proletarian realm was created with guns by countless heroes like Yang Tzu-jung, Li Yü-ho, Kuo Chien-kuang, and Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, who relied on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and who went forward fearlessly to take the place of their fallen comrades. In order to further consolidate the great proletarian dictatorship today and create a still better future, we are all the more required to rely on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and go on fighting. We must firmly remember Chairman Mao's teachings, further develop the thoroughly revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and be ever ready to annihilate all enemies who dare to attack us."

Love and Protect the Model Revolutionary Stage Productions

Glittering with the brilliant light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the model revolutionary stage productions are more and more fully demonstrating their powerful force and pushing forward the great cause of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletariat and the revolutionary people are all fervently fond of the model revolutionary plays and learn from them. They enthusiastically cheer the splendid achievement of model revolutionary plays personally fostered by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing. They are incomparably elated at the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers also pointed out profoundly that the small handful of class enemies, unreconciled to their defeat, would sabotage the model revolutionary stage productions by still more cunning and camouflaged means, and that we must fight in defense of these productions. They said, "The model revolutionary stage productions are a result of the hard fight waged by the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art fighters under Comrade Chiang Ch'ing's leadership against the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique headed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. They are bright pearls in the proletarian treasury of art. They sing out what is in our hearts, give expression to the lofty spiritual world of us the proletariat, and strike the loudest note of our time. With a high sense of political responsibility, we must care for the model revolutionary stage productions as we care for our own eyes, value higher than ever the fruit won by fighting, and love and protect all the more these invaluable works of art that crystallize the wisdom of the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses."

"One of our important tasks on the ideological front at present is to develop criticism against revisionism." The broad worker-peasant-soldier masses who have boundless love for the model revolutionary stage productions, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and recalling the history of the birth and growth of these productions amid the most violent class struggle, are filled all the more with deep-seated class hatred for renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i--the arch criminal who tried

to sabotage the model revolutionary stage productions--and his agents in literary and art circles, the "quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng. They profoundly realize that the struggle between the proletariat in defense of the model revolutionary stage productions and the bourgeoisie in their attempt to sabotage them is a continuation of the violent struggle in the realms of the superstructure between the bourgeoisie's effort at restoration and the proletariat's effort of counter-restoration, a continuation of the violent struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art and the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art.

The broad worker-peasant-soldier masses, determined to follow Chairman Mao's great instruction, "Never forget class struggle," are holding high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, firmly grasp the key of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, develop in depth the revolutionary mass criticism, thoroughly topple and bring to utter disrepute Liu Shao-ch'i and his representatives of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art--the "quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng--and eliminate all their poisonous influence, so that a new literature and art of the proletariat--the model revolutionary stage productions--may radiate still more brilliant light on the broad masses of revolutionary people, who will closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao and wage a dogged struggle against class enemies at home and in foreign countries to win new and still greater victories!

NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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With the Morning Sun in the Heart, the Pen Glows With Radiance

- Study notes on the artistic thought-formation of model revolutionary play Taking the Bandit's Stronghold

by

Wu Ch'i-wen (武齐文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 6, 1970)

> People--especially those whose work is connected with the stage--now appear to be required to study intensively the so-called "model revolutionary stage productions" sponsored by Chiang Ch'ing.
>
> The following is one of several recent articles, called "study notes," written in praise of Taking the Bandit's Stronghold, one of the "model revolutionary stage productions."--SCMP Ed.

Shown close concern by the great leader Chairman Mao and painstakingly fostered by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing, the revolutionary modern Peking opera Taking the Bandit's Stronghold has undergone repeated revision and refinement and attained a high degree of unity between its revolutionary political content and its perfect artistic form, setting a splendid example for proletarian literature and art.

The "Summary of the Forum on Armed Forces Literary and Art Work Convened by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing at the Request of Comrade Lin Piao" pointed out: "It is necessary to strive to create heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers. That is the basic task of socialist literature and art." On the basis of this guideline the revolutionary literary and art fighters of the Taking the Bandit's Stronghold drama group, full of enthusiasm and adopting all possible artistic means, including the artistic thought-formation of the play, have worked hard to create the tall proletarian heroic image of Yang Tzu-jung.

The observation and treatment of subject matter from the high plane of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the creation of typical circumstances capable of fully revealing Yang Tzu-jung's struggle for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line constitutes a special feature of the artistic thought-formation of Taking of the Bandit's Stronghold.

The play is based on the story of the destruction of inveterate bandit Sitting Mountain Eagle by a pursuit force of our Northeast Liberation Army

in the winter of 1946. However, the play does not treat the subject matter as an isolated incident, but links it organically with the war of liberation in the Northeast and in the whole country. This intention is made known in the lines spoken by the commander of the pursuit force in the first scene of the play:

"In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, 'Build a consolidated base in the Northeast,' the Party committee of the regiment has organized a pursuit force. It is to rouse the masses along the Mutankiang to annihilate the local bandits and consolidate the rear, and, in cooperation with the field armies, will shatter the offensive of the US and Chiang Kai-shek. That is a task of great strategic significance."

These lines have the following meaning:

(1) They show that the fight waged by the pursuit force to destroy Sitting Mountain Eagle's bandit gang was not an ordinary military operation, but was an action to carry out a strategic mission indicated by Chairman Mao which had a bearing on the whole situation of the war of liberation of the Northeast.

(2) They point out that the fight waged by the pursuit force to destroy Sitting Mountain Eagle's bandit gang was not a simple military operation, but an important political task in defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

At that time a sharp, violent struggle occurred between Comrade Lin Piao and P'eng Chen, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's agent in the Northeast, as to whether Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Build a consolidated base in the Northeast," should be carried out or not. By courageously defending and resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's correct guideline, Comrade Lin Piao enabled our Army to win a splendid victory in the great campaign to liberate the Northeast.

The play makes it clear that the pursuit force fought in accordance with Chairman Mao's great directive, "Build a consolidated base in the Northeast." This shows that the fighting done by the pursuit force to destroy Sitting Mountain Eagle's bandit gang was done in defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. At the very outset the play sets a highly ideological keynote to the contradictions and conflicts that run through the whole play, and establishes a high foothold for Yang Tzu-jung, the hero who occupies a predominant position in the contradictions and conflicts.

Echoing the aforementioned lines, the idea is again stressed in the aria "Vow To Wipe Out All Reactionaries" in Scene IV. The aria exposes the then counter-revolutionary sinister scheme of "the conspiracy between the US and Chiang and their sham negotiations but real offensive," and also portrays the excellent revolutionary situation in which "The Party center points out the direction for advance while the fierce flames of revolution become irresistible. The PLA, fighting all over the length and breadth of the country and shouldering the hopes of the people, will plant the red flag in all corners of the motherland."

The background of the great struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines is used to give depth to the fact that Yang Tzu-jung's penetration into the bandit's lair was a struggle for the sake of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Such farsighted treatment of the subject matter brings into prominence the important political content of the dramatic conflict, and that lays a firm and solid foundation for fully revealing the high degree of ideological significance of Yang Tzu-jung's heroic actions.

Another special feature of the artistic thought-formation of Taking the Bandit's Stronghold is the play's revelation of the brilliant inner world of the hero from the plane of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and its bringing into prominence of Yang Tzu-jung's high degree of consciousness in fighting for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. To bring this intention of the authors into prominence, four important arias were arranged for Yang Tzu-jung at crucial moments in the development of the story.

The aria "The mountains and rivers will put on a new appearance" follows immediately Ch'ang Pao's denunciation of the crimes of Sitting Mountain Eagle's bandit gang in Scene III. In this aria Yang Tzu-jung lifts the history of suffering of Ch'ang Pao's family to the plane of class struggle, singing, "All the oppressed people in the world have a book of accounts of blood and tears." He expresses his revolutionary thoughts in these words: "When Sitting Mountain Eagle is destroyed, the people will be liberated and become masters, and the sun will shine deep down the valley. Follow the Savior--the Communist Party--from now on, and the mountains and rivers will put on a new appearance." This shows that Yang Tzu-jung linked the concrete struggle of destroy Sitting Mountain Eagle with the long-range, great political target of the proletariat's seizure of political power.

In Scene IV, when Yang Tzu-jung asks to be given the important task of penetrating the bandit's lair, he sings the aria, "Communist Party Member," in which he expresses the heroic will to "Smash the iron chains of a thousand years, and tap the eternal fountain of happiness for the people," thus further showing that he actively took part in the fight to destroy Sitting Mountain Eagle with the lofty ideal of "completely pulling up the roots of exploitation" in his heart.

In Scene V, while Yang Tzu-jung is traveling through a forest and snow-covered plains on his way to Weihu Mountains, he sings the aria "Greet the spring that changes the world," which expresses his lofty spiritual world in these words, "I wish the red flag will fly on all the five continents and the four seas. For this I will rush even into a sea of fire or up a hill of knives. I wish I could order the falling snow to thaw and become spring water, and greet the spring that changes the world!" That further shows that Yang Tzu-jung cherishes the great ideal of not only the Chinese revolution, but also world revolution, when he is on his way to destroy the inveterate bandit Sitting Mountain Eagle.

Finally in Scene VIII, when Yang Tzu-jung is clearing the bramble and in the crucial moment of fighting deep in enemy territory, the authors of the play arrange for him the most important aria of "With the morning sun in my heart," profoundly revealing the "morning sun in the heart"--the source of the spiritual strength that enables Yang Tzu-jung to "resist the severe cold and melt the ice and snow." "With the morning sun in my heart" strikes the keynote and puts the eyes on the dragon, as it were. It illuminates the whole spiritual world of Yang Tzu-jung and provides the most basic, inherent ground for all his heroic actions.

By means of these four arias which rival one another in brilliance and which grow in intensity, the authors of the play draw a clear and complete picture of Yang Tzu-jung's lofty character of consciously struggling for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The third special feature of the artistic thought-formation of Taking the Bandit's Stronghold is its portrayal of the proletarian hero in accordance with Chairman Mao's idea of people's war and its revelation of the mass basis for his fighting activities.

To realize this intention, the authors of the play arranged the whole story of the play so it might conform to Chairman Mao's idea of people's war. The play reflects the combat activities of a pursuit force of our Army in destroying Sitting Mountain Eagle's bandit gang. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "A revolutionary war is a war of the masses. Such a war can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them," comrades of the Taking the Bandit's Stronghold drama group fully reveal the course followed by the PLA pursuit force in relying on the masses, mobilizing them, organizing them and arming them, and hunting down the wolves with their cooperation.

The situation, as worked out in the play, is as follows: The main thread of the story is the taking of Weihu Mountains by the Army and the people through brain work and the destruction of Sitting Mountain Eagle's bandit gang. In the first half of the play, which revolves around the pursuit after Sitting Mountain Eagle's bandit gang, the activities of the PLA pursuit force alternate with those of the masses, bringing into prominence the just nature of our Army's fight for the people. In the second half, which revolves around the taking of Weihu Mountains, the main thread is divided into two strands that are entwined with each other, one strand showing Yang Tzu-jung fighting in the bandit's lair in the Weihu Mountains, and the other showing the arrival of the pursuit force at Chiap'ikou and its rousing of the masses and arming them. Finally the two forces are combined, bringing the dramatic contradiction to a resolution. Such an arrangement has the purpose of integrating Yang Tzu-jung's fighting activities with the people's war in a single picture of magnificent beauty, and bringing into prominence his important character as a class hero and a hero of the masses.

In addition, in describing Yang Tzu-jung's fighting activities, the authors of Taking the Bandit's Stronghold have stressed from beginning to end the basic point that he is closely linked with the masses by ties of

flesh and blood. The play shows the influence of the masses on Yang Tzu-jung as well as his impact on them. It shows the constant support from the masses he gets in his fight as well as his courageous struggle for the interests of the masses. It shows the great strength of the masses as the basis of his heroic actions as well as his heroic actions as a splendid example for the masses. On the basis of the development of the story and the requirements of the divisions of the play, the authors adopted the artistic method of realistic and abstract portrayal of the heroic image of Yang Tzu-jung.

Scene III and Scene IV consist of realistic writing. In the scene "Inquiring After the Sufferings of the People in the Mountains," Yang Tzu-jung's blood-and-flesh ties with the working people are directly represented through moving portrayal of the fish-and-water affection between the Army and the people. The play on the one hand tells how Ch'ang Pao and his daughter received enlightenment, education and help from Yang Tzu-jung and quickly raised their political understanding and class consciousness, thus showing the tremendous impact of the revolutionary hero on the masses. On the other hand it tells how Yang Tzu-jung obtained important information about the enemy from Ch'ang Pao and his daughter, captured Wild Wolf Call with their help, and seized the "liaison map," thus showing the effective support given by the masses to the revolutionary hero.

In dealing with these two aspects of the story, the authors of the play have successfully brought out in relief Yang Tzu-jung's proletarian heroic image against the image of the masses. For example, the duets between Yang Tzu-jung and Ch'ang Pao show the influence of the masses on the hero, but more important still, they bring into prominence Yang Tzu-jung's class feeling through his deep concern over the sufferings of the people, thus greatly intensifying the splendor of his heroic character.

Again, in the scene "Making the Plan," while directly picturing the relations between Yang Tzu-jung and the combat collective of the pursuit force, the authors have told how Yang Tzu-jung received from his comrades-in-arms great help, profound education and boundless wisdom, and then brought into relief Yang Tzu-jung's high fighting morale and his heroic character with the strong fighting enthusiasm of the heroic combat collective and their trust in him. This convinces people that Yang Tzu-jung is a member of the heroic collective and also its outstanding representative.

After Scene V, when the story is divided into two strands, the authors artfully picture the flesh-and-blood ties between Yang Tzu-jung and the masses in an abstract or indirect way by means of contrast and reflection.

In developing Yang Tzu-jung's fighting activities, the play repeatedly colors and brings into prominence his spiritual relations with the masses, showing that he fights consciously for the people and that it is this consciousness that gives him inexhaustible strength. In developing the fighting activities of the masses, the play stresses the strong class hatred of the masses for Sitting Mountain Eagle's bandit gang and their eagerness to

storm Weihu Mountains, showing that Yang Tzu-jung's actions in the mountains are a reflection of the revolutionary will of the masses, and so bringing into relief the meritorious service he is rendering by fighting courageously for the people's interests.

To fully stress the closeness of the relationship between the hero and the masses, the authors alternate closely Yang Tzu-jung's activities with those of the masses, so that they are closely interrelated. For example, Yang Tzu-jung is shown fighting single-handed in the bandit's lair. The authors make him think constantly of the masses and of their interests, showing Yang Tzu-jung's lofty spiritual world: "Although I fight single-handed in the dragon's pool and the tiger's lair, thousands of class brothers seem to be standing by my side. Sitting Mountain Eagle may be fierce and powerful, but I am determined to overcome the devil for the people."

Then in Scene VII the pursuit force is shown vigorously rousing the masses in Chiap'ikou. The hatred of the broad masses, as represented by Li Yung-ch'i, who "Gnash their teeth and turn their wrath toward Weihu Mountains" is repeatedly pictured, effectively demonstrating that thousands of class brothers are in close support of Yang Tzu-jung's struggle and clearly revealing the heroic character of Yang Tzu-jung in fighting against the devil for the interests of the people.

In Scene VIII, when Yang Tzu-jung, overcoming all difficulties, fights in the inner territory of the enemy, the authors nevertheless painstakingly paint his inner world in these words: "As I look at the horizon and think of my comrades-in-arms, who hand in hand with the people are ready to leave on an expedition against the wolves, my fighting spirit rises all the higher." They tell how he, attaching the greatest importance to the people's interests, finally "overcomes all difficulties and go down the mountains," bringing information with him.

Finally in Scene IX there is concrete description of the Army and the people making ready for the hunt against the wolves, as a sort of continuation of what goes before in Scene VIII. In this picture of the situation just before the battle, the authors on the one hand carefully build up the eagerness of the Army and the people to go up the mountains to kill the enemy, and on the other hand notes the importance of the timely arrival of Yang Tzu-jung's information.

In this way the authors show the mass basis of Yang Tzu-jung's high fighting morale by making use again of the heroic mass-image of the Army and the people as in the preceding scene. They also make use of the incident of Yang Tzu-jung's solution of crucial problems encountered by the masses in their fighting actions for the purpose of bringing out the great service he is doing for the people. In these interwoven scenes the authors emphatically describe how Yang Tzu-jung often thinks of the masses and draws from them inexhaustible wisdom and strength. They also place Yang Tzu-jung in a prominent position always in scenes of fiery struggle by the masses, thus creating the tall, solid proletarian heroic image of Yang Tzu-jung in the magnificent picture of people's war.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Life as reflected in works of literature and art may and should be at a higher level, more intensive, more concentrated, more typical, more ideal, and therefore of a more general character, than real life in general." The artistic thought-formation of the revolutionary modern Peking opera Taking the Bandit's Stronghold correctly implements this principle. It starts from real life but rises to a higher plane than real life, successfully creating the proletarian heroic image of Yang Tzu-jung, who has "the morning sun in his heart."

With the rising sun at heart, the pen glows with radiance. Revolutionary literary and art workers can create radiant, splendid socialist literature and art that reflects our great era and sings the praise of proletarian heroes only by arming their heads with the thought of Mao Tse-tung and working in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's literary and art thinking!

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BORDER DEFENSES

An Outstanding PLA Company Standing Guard on Himalayas

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 18, 1970)

the commanders and fighters of the 6th company of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in tibet have over the past decade held aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in vigilantly safeguarding the frontier of our motherland. standing guard on the snow-covered himalayas, the company has been cited as "four good" company for eight years in succession.

keep sentry on snow-covered mountains with hearts turned towards red sun

the 6th company is stationed more than 4,800 metres above sea level. the rarefied air causes many fighters to suffer from mountain-sickness, and when they first arrive they can hardly eat or sleep. but because the fighters are boundlessly loyal to our great leader chairman mao and take his teachings as their guide to action, they have tempered themselves in the harsh conditions.

a new fighter yang tsai-yu could not adapt himself to the conditions on the plateau and he often suffered from mountain sickness. once when he came off sentry duty, he fainted as soon as he entered the barracks. when he came to, his comrades-in-arms told him to rest. for reply, he recited chairman mao's teaching: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'". he said: "a revolutionary fighter must be tested through hardships and difficulties of all kinds. only in this way can he fight in defence of the motherland." so that he might adapt himself, he did rigorous training -- climbing a mountain everyday. at first he often collapsed, but he picked himself up and carried on, and it was not long before he became fully adapted to the conditions.

one fighter named yang ping-lien insisted on remaining on sentry duty at a post 5,100 metres above sea level although he was not well. a comrade was sent by the company party branch to take his place. but yang ping-lien said: "the party and the people asked me to stand guard here. the post is my home, i can't leave it." one day he fainted three times on his way back to the post. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", he courageously fought the mountain-sickness and triumphantly returned to his post.

consciously endure hardships for revolution

the commanders and fighters have consciously followed chairman mao's great teachings on hard struggle and fostered the company's fine traditions of standing up to hard conditions well. they strove to do difficult jobs and this helped speed up the revolutionization of the company. they made forced marches in heavy snowstorms, and climbed rocky cliffs in lashing rain so that they might become good mountaineers. they said with pride: "the greater the difficulties, the better our fighting will will be tempered; the harder the conditions, the better our loyalty to chairman mao will be forged."

on a forced march one cold winter night, the company recited together chairman mao's poem "the entire universe is white; we advance through snow, the green pines lost to sight." they quickened their pace and reached their destination on time. the whirling snow stung their faces, but the armymen said: "great is the difficulty, but it is not so great as our determination. fighters armed with mao tsetung thought are men of iron, and they head for wherever the difficulties are greatest." though everyone was chilled to the bone they kept marching in high spirits.

grasp the gun firmly in defence of the motherland

firmly bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", the company commanders and fighters stand guard with gun in hand on the ice-clad peaks and snow-covered mountains day and night.

once the company was ordered out on a mission. immediately after the order reached the company, the party branch led the fighters in studying chairman mao's instructions. reciting in unison "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", they set off in high spirits. crossing mountains and ridges, they made their destination that night.

it was a pass 5,200 metres above sea level, where the weather was very capricious and the air was thin. courageously facing these difficult conditions, the armymen studied over and over again chairman mao's great teaching: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." they said: "no matter how thin the air, it will never shake our determination to defend the motherland. guided by invincible mao tsetung thought, we will certainly overcome all difficulties and emerge victorious."

five days and nights passed and the snowstorm got worse and worse. the fighters again studied chairman mao's teachings "will the chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" and "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." drawing immense courage from these teachings, they fought their difficulties with persistence and after struggling for 14 days and nights through the snow of the mountains, they successfully accomplished their mission.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "the commanders and fighters of the entire chinese people's liberation army absolutely must not relax in the least their will to fight", the company's commanders and fighters remain highly vigilant and are ready at all times to perform new exploits in defending our great motherland.

COMMUNIST HERO

Hsu Tu-lo--Vanguard Fighter of Proletariat

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1970)

hsu tu-lo, a fine member of the communist party of china, followed our great leader chairman mao in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines for 20 years till his last breathe. he struggled to build a new socialist village by leading the poor and lower-middle peasants in making revolution and fighting against odds.

on his death bed hsu tu-lo looked at the portrait of chairman mao on the wall and said to his family: "i have done too little for the people. ... always follow chairman mao's teachings, follow him closely in making revolution, and help spread mao tsetung thought all over the world exclamation..."

hsu tu-lo was on the party branch committee of the chingyang production brigade and the head of the brigade's second production team, of the chunglou people's commune in suihsi county, anhwei province, east china.

imbued with profound proletarian feelings, he studied mao tsetung thought hard and applied what he had studied bit by bit. defying hardship and death, he dedicated himself, heart and soul, to the revolution and the people. his dying words; "help spread mao tsetung thought all over the world", expressed the deep proletarian feelings of a vanguard fighter of the proletariat for the great leader chairman mao; they also summed up the life of a communist who fought in the interest of the people.

when the villagers came to pay their last respects, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "he was a team leader after our heart." the cadres praised him as "a brilliant example to us".

"i will never retreat, though it costs me my life exclamation"

hsu tu-lo was born to poor peasants in 1920 and his mother died when the boy was four. he became begging. at 16 he became a hired hand for a landlord and tasted every bitterness of the old society. the salvoes of the huaihai campaign at the end of 1948 brought liberation to chingyang village and hsu tu-lo. he embarked on a new path, the path of revolution. hsu tu-lo would often say: "if it weren't for chairman mao, poor people like me would not have been liberated. even if i toil all my life, i'll not be able to repay the goodness chairman mao has done for me. so long as i live, i'll follow chairman mao in making revolution exclamation"

hsu tu-lo was elected group leader of the peasants' association during the seething land reform. he took the lead in everything, struggling against the landlords and distributing their land among the peasants.

in response to chairman mao's call "get organized exclamation", hsu tu-lo organized a mutual-aid team of 18 poor peasant households, the first of its kind in chingyang township. he then went on to set up the first co-operative in the township, and developed it into an advanced socialist co-operative, also the first in the township, after stemming the adverse current to slash co-ops by the renegade, hidden traitor and

scab liu shao-chi and his local agents. he again took an active part in establishing a people's commune.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "the imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch."

taking advantage of the country's temporary economic difficulties in 1961, liu shao-chi and his agents in anhwei province time and again sent their henchmen to northern anhwei to whip up an evil trend of individual farming so as to restore capitalism.

hsu tu-lo, who was boundlessly loyal to the great leader chairman mao, saw through the enemy's tricks. one night he stood before a portrait of chairman mao and said: "it is you chairman mao who led us onto the road of happiness, the road of collectivization. nowadays some people want to stop us and pull us back to misery again. i won't let it happen, even if it costs me my life."

determined to put up a fight, hsu tu-lo went to the secretary of the brigade's party branch and declared in plain words: "we poor and lower-middle peasants have tasted every bitterness of individual farming. we'll struggle against anyone who sets himself against chairman mao."

backed up by the party branch secretary, hsu tu-lo joined forces with the 18 poor peasant households who had first formed the mutual aid team, and they took the lead in defending chairman mao's revolutionary line. the henchmen sent by the capitalist-roaders talked of the "advantages" of individual farming. hsu tu-lo countered by telling the masses of the superiority of collectivization. the capitalist-roaders made the people divide up the draught animals and farmland. hsu tu-lo and the poor and lower-middle peasants flatly replied: "the land of our chingyang is socialist land. we will not allow you to divide up the land here exclamation"

the capitalist-roaders invoked "discipline" to break hsu tu-lo. they demanded of hsu tu-lo: "don't you know that. party discipline requires the lower level to subordinate itself to the higher level?"

hsu tu-lo, the militant of the poor and lower-middle peasants, answered sharply: "i know well enough exclamation the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, the entire party is subordinate to the central committee and the whole country is subordinate to chairman mao exclamation chairman mao says that people's communes are fine. what road are you taking?"

"if you refuse to divide up the land, you will be expelled from the party and dismissed from all official posts," they responded furiously.

hsu tu-lo stood his ground. rising to his full height, he declared: "i'm a communist. you can never make me farm individually. being a cadre, i mean to follow chairman mao in making revolution. whose cadres are you if you don't make revolution? you can dismiss me as team leader, but you can't break my determination to follow chairman mao in making revolution exclamation"

hsu's counter-blows raised the morale of the poor and lower-middle peasants. they went to him and firmly took his side. they said: "our team leader always takes the road that

chairman mao points out. who dares touch a single hair on his head exclamation" they added: "tu-lo, you lead us.. we'll support you even if the skies fall. we'll never retreat until we die exclamation"

the class struggle never ends and the fight is continuing. when the great proletarian cultural revolution scored one victory after another, the handful of class enemies, unreconciled to their defeat, made use of clan relations to fan up bourgeois factionalism so as to disrupt revolution and production.

at that moment, hsu tu-lo studied with the commune members chairman mao's teaching: "the aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consolidation of political power." he said: "we should never slacken class struggle. we must keep firm hold of the power chairman mao has given us poor and lower-middle peasants."

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the poor and lower-middle peasants remained united as one, and laid bare the class enemy's plots to sabotage the cultural revolution. they established the first brigade revolutionary committee in the commune and brought about a high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production, winning one new success after another.

"if we don't transform alkaline soil, i won't rest easy in my grave".

whenever they saw the flourishing crops on the terraced fields, the green tree saplings and flowing water, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the chingyang brigade said: "it is hsu tu-lo our team leader who led us in achieving all this by relying on mao tsetung thought."

before liberation, chingyang was alkali in spring, and flooded in autumn; peasants toiled throughout the summer and fled from famine in the winter. most of the 36 hectares of farmland of hsu tu-lo's team used to be low-lying alkaline land on which seeds could hardly grow into seedlings. improvements were made after liberation, but the danger of low yields due to bad natural conditions remained. the people longed for the time when the alkaline soil would be transformed and drought and water-logging overcome.

in 1964, after studying chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", hsu tu-lo made up his mind to change the situation. he said to the poor and lower-middle peasants: "chairman mao has pointed out the road for our happiness. we must learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai brigade. with the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, we must transform the alkaline soil into high-yielding farmland."

the fight began. hsu tu-lo led the poor and lower-middle peasants in a hard struggle day and night. after working energetically for one winter and the next spring, they terraced four hectares of land and thriving green crops grew on them for the first time. but shortly afterwards, some seedlings withered owing to alkalinity. and a flood washed away the terraced land that autumn. at that time, a handful of class enemies said tauntingly: the original alkali soil cannot be altered."

some people wavered. hsu tu-lo thought the matter over while walking around the ravaged terraced land. chairman mao's mighty voice sounded in his ears: "will the chinese cower before

difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" hsu tu-lo thought: "right exclamation with the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and with the poor and lower-middle peasants, we can overcome all difficulties." at a party branch committee meeting, chang hsien-feng, party branch secretary of the brigade, declared: "this party branch is determined to lead the people in fighting against nature and against the class enemies, and to carry the struggle for transforming the alkaline soil through to the very end exclamation"

in the course of this struggle, hsu tu-lo led the commune members to the cemetery of the heroes of the huaihai campaign during the war of liberation, and gave them an education in class struggle and revolutionary tradition. he said: "these heroes laid down their lives for the liberation of the working poor. they shed their blood for chingyang. we must safeguard it and do a good job in building chingyang. the more the class enemy opposes our project to end water-logging and alkalinity, the more determined we are to go ahead with it and build a new chingyang exclamation" he added with emotion: "if i fail to end alkalinity, i will not rest in my grave exclamation"

the commune members were strengthened by his words and all rose to make this pledge: "since the tachai people have transformed mountain by putting into practice chairman mao's article 'the foolish old man who removed the mountains', we poor and lower-middle peasants of chingyang, relying on mao tsetung thought, can certainly transform the alkaline soil into good fields exclamation"

led by hsu tu-lo, the poor and lower-middle peasants exposed the plots of the class enemy, summed up their experience and drew the lessons of their fight against alkalinity, and resumed the battle.

it was winter and the earth was frozen. hsu tu-lo took off his cotton-padded jacket as he pitched into the work. he caught cold and ran a high temperature, but still continued work cheerfully. the comrades advised him to take a few days' rest. he refused, saying: "how can i take a rest in making revolution? a bit of headache and a cold are nothing. more work and sweat will cure me."

when he heard that the members of the youth shock brigade had broken the handles of 37 forks and still could not turn up the frozen earth, he went to join them. pointing to the earth, he told the young people: "you must hit it hard. if you hit it hard, it becomes soft. if you don't hit it hard enough, it becomes hard." he struck the frozen earth with tremendous force, turning up a big chunk of frozen earth. his hands bled and his skin was cracked. the heroic battle waged by the poor and lower-middle peasants defeated the alkaline soil. plots of elevated fields changed the chingyang landscape.

led by hsu tu-lo, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the second production team waged a three-year battle. they dug more than 50,000 cubic metres of earth, sank three pump wells and planted more than 6,000 trees. they checked soil alkalinity in the main and protected the field from drought and water-logging. they turned more than 20 hectares of alkaline land into good fields and increased the per hectare grain output from less than 750 kilogrammes to over 3,750 kilogrammes, and the per hectare raw cotton output from some 150 kilogrammes to over 2,250 kilogrammes.

guided by mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants of chingyang reaped successive years of good harvests by their diligent labour. what should they do with the good grain harvests? hsu tu-lo's thoughts were on the state and fraternal production teams. he had no thougnt of self. he still wore the same old cotton-padded jacket he had worn for 13 years, and the old cap he had worn for eight years. the comrades said to him: "we have gathered good harvests, it's about time you got a new jacket." he laughed and replied: "no, good food and good clothes are not everything. the final goal is the emancipation of all the poor people in the world. we must work with enthusiasm and continue to march forward so as to contribute more to the chinese people and people of the world."

spread mao tsetung thought everywhere

hsu tu-lo used to say: "chairman mao's writings are treasure books for making revolution. we poor and lower-middle peasants cannot do without them. in being a cadre and taking the lead, the most important thing is to take the lead in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought."

this is precisely what hsu tu-lo did. he followed what chairman mao teaches and served the revolution and the people heart and soul.

one summer night when everyone was fast asleep, a sudden rainstorm woke hsu tu-lo. bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests", he immediately took a tool and ran out in the rain to cover the manure pile, ran to the barn to see if the cattle was all right and then rushed to the warehouse. it rained the whole night and hsu tu-lo worked that night in the rain to look after the property of the collective.

he worked hard to make a living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and translated chairman mao's teaching of serving the people wholly and entirely into action. the poor and lower-middle peasants say: "our old team leader had not had a leisurely meal and a sound sleep all these years. he is wholly dedicated to the revolution and the people."

hsu tu-lo concerned himself completely with affairs of the state and the collective and the well-being of the people, and had no thought of self. in summer, he slept on the threshing ground or in the fields. in winter, he slept in the barn or in the sweet potato cellar. in many years of hard work his health deteriorated. when the poor and lower-middle peasants took him to the hospital in april of 1968, the doctor diagnosed late-stage cancer of the esophagus. his son wept when he heard the bad news.

hsu tu-lo was not worried. he smiled and said: "son, why do you cry? is there any illness that cannot be cured? i will keep following chairman mao in building communism exclamation"

his son wanted him to stay in the hospital. hsu tu-lo said: "people everywhere are beating drums and gongs to celebrate the founding of the revolutionary committee. things are developing so fast and the people at home are kept so busy by the revolution and production, i don't even have time to smoke a pipe, so how can i stay here?"

pointing to chairman mao's works, he said to his son: "chairman mao teaches us 'wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. but we have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people it is a worthy death.' chairman mao saved my life. as long as i live, i will follow chairman mao's teachings and work whole-heartedly for the revolution and the people exclamation"

hsu tu-lo insisted that he leave the hospital and return to chingyang. as soon as he entered the village, the poor and lower-middle peasants surrounded him and inquired: "how is your illness? why didn't you stay in the hospital?" he replied: "my illness is not serious. i will recover soon." he went straight to work without going home.

hard work made his illness worse and the poor and lower-middle peasants took him to the hospital again. but the following day, when he heard that the production team's mare had still not foaled, he stole away from the hospital. he took his tattered cotton-padded jacket and spent the night in the stable. his pain was great, but he spent the whole night tending the mare, and a colt was delivered safely.

his illness became worse, and the poor and lower-middle peasants again took him to the hospital. again he stole away in the evening. walking along the tree-lined road and looking at the fields of grain, he felt great contentment. passing his hand over the young trees, he said to himself: "the trees must be pruned again, i must not lose time in getting round to it."

"come quick, our old team leader has fainted exclamation" someone cried. the commune members rushed to the scene, carried hsu tu-lo in their arms and softly called him. when he slowly came to, he smiled at the commune members and said: "these young trees must be pruned. i'll do it. in a few years, our chingyang will be covered with green."

with tears in their eyes, the commune members told him: "you have done everything for the poor and lower-middle peasants. you cannot go on this way. the doctor said your illness..." but hsu tu-lo interrupted, saying firmly: "i know. a communist must not fear hardship or death. as long as i live, i will follow chairman mao in continuing the revolution." he endured the pain and pruned more than 6,000 trees.

on the afternoon on july 27, 1968, hsu tu-lo was on the verge of death as the poor and lower-middle peasants carried him home from the hospital. when he realized that they were passing the place where they had waged such hard battles, he signalled for them to stop and said weakly: "carry me to the elevated field, let me look at the cotton and trees of our team." as he looked around him, he told the commune members: "we will reap a good harvest this year. we must deliver and sell more and better grain and cotton to the state."

a true communist to the end, hsu tu-lo spoke his last words to his class brothers: "always follow chairman mao's teachings, follow him closely in making revolution, and help spread mao tsetung thought all over the world exclamation"

comrade hsu tu-lo is dead, but his revolutionary spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly will live forever in the hearts of the people and inspire the poor and lower-middle peasants to march forward valiantly in continuing the revolution.

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADES

Outstanding Farming Units Emerge in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Feb. 18, 1970)

in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants, poor herdsmen and other commune members of all nationalities in sinkiang, northwest china, have been studying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle displayed by the nationally-known, pace-setting tachai production brigade, and have been marching victoriously forward in the three great revolutionary movements -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. outstanding farming units of the tachai type have emerged throughout the uighur autonomous region.

a red banner flying over a bitterly cold mountain pass

the hungpa production brigade of the hungchi commune in chimunai county lies in a pass in shawuerh mountain. the pass acts as a funnel for the bitterly cold wind which blows all the year round and the land is bleak with thin stony soil. it had only a small ditch leading water from a water source over seven kilometres away and irrigation was not reliable. so its yield of grain was very low. the first thing to be done in getting rid of this backward state of affairs was to enlarge the canal. this project involved a large amount of earthwork and presented many difficulties. payimulati, the political instructor of the brigade, got the poor and lower-middle peasants to study chairman mao's great teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai", and this filled them with inspiration to be self-reliant and to work hard.

the construction began. an old peasant named chiaopati hurried off to the construction site at dawn. people praised him for his enthusiasm, but he replied: "it is not my enthusiasm that is high, but it is mao tsetung thought that is mighty. whenever i think of the way the tachai brigade is re-making nature, i am filled with inexhaustible energy."

taking chen yung-kuei, the party branch secretary of the tachai brigade, as his example, brigade leader hatsekao went wherever the work was most difficult and heaviest. the exemplary actions of the cadres inspired the commune members to work with ever-mounting enthusiasm. a seventeen-year-old girl named chekeerh joined the men in digging the frozen earth and carrying it away. she carried on working even when her hands swelled and became bloody with broken blisters. she declared with pride: "building the canal is a battle. the more we sweat and the longer the canal grows, the more we are contributing to the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction."

thanks to the hard efforts of the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres, the project was built ahead of schedule. last year, the brigade's grain output was double that of 1968 and was seven times higher than in 1967.

new "foolish old men" in "foolish old man" brigade

the yukung ("foolish old man") production brigade of the changcheng commune in yehcheng county at the foot of the karakoram mountains was formerly very barren, with high mountains and steep, rocky ravines. in order to improve farming and livestock breeding under such poor natural conditions and to get rid of backwardness, the brigade had to lead water up the mountain and create fields on the rocky slopes.

in the course of digging the main canal, a handful of class enemies spread rumours to undermine the project. but the poor and lower-middle peasants discovered how they were sabotaging the brigade's efforts and studied chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle displayed by the tachai brigade. they made up their minds to rely on invincible mao tsetung thought and on their own hands to lead water up into the mountains.

a stockman named palamaimaiti jousuli was known for his whole-hearted devotion to the public interests. he looked after the cattle and camels for the brigade. though his work was by no means light, he managed to find time to join in the heavy and dangerous construction work. in a struggle to do emergency repairs, he proved himself an outstanding worker. but the work was dangerous and he sacrificed his young life in an accident.

immediately after his death, his father, maiti jousuli, took his two other sons and his daughter to the construction site. the strong-willed old man read aloud chairman mao's great teaching "when we die for the people it is a worthy death", and encouraged them to act like palamaimaiti jousuli in the fight against nature, bring water up the mountain and win honour for chairman mao and the poor and lower-middle peasants. he handed his dead son's spade to his second son who led his younger brother and sister in continuing the work. inspired by the communist spirit shown by the old man and his children, about ten housewives volunteered to join the shock construction team.

the canal was built and water brought up the mountain to irrigate the new terraced fields. but fresh difficulties arose. a violent mountain torrent broke the banks of the canal and washed away the terraced land. however, the poor and lower-middle peasants once again studied "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and again worked with a will to re-make nature. after working hard for ten days and nights, the commune members, old and young, men and women, finally repaired the canal and all the terraces.

a storm broke through a fifty-metre-long mountain irrigation canal last august when the crops urgently needed water. it had to be repaired with stones immediately. a poor peasant, mushaaisha, who is over fifty years old, tied a rope round his waist and lowered himself over a cliff to quarry stone. this inspired everyone to work hard. they completed the job in only two days although it was planned to take ten.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants of the yukung brigade continued to hack canals through the mountains and to reclaim land. in this mountainous area, which lies over three thousand metres above sea level, they built a canal running almost four kilometres to irrigate some thirty hectares of land. this did much to develop agriculture in the brigade.

open up sandy wasteland to gather bumper harvest

on the edge of the takla makan desert there is another tachai-type production brigade, the tungfeng brigade of the tungfeng commune in maikaiti county.

the tungfeng brigade lies along the west bank of the yarkand river where tamarisk grows thickly and there are countless sand dunes. the local uighur people had long cherished the desire to reclaim this sandy wasteland. in the old society this was just a pipe dream. after liberation the poor and lower-middle peasants shook off the feudal yoke and stepped onto the socialist road of collectivization. their living standards rose steadily. but under the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents their socialist enthusiasm to re-make nature was dampened. they still could not make their dream of reclaiming the sandy waste come true. in 1964, chairman mao's resounding call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" reached the area and filled the poor and lower-middle peasants with inspiration. they were determined to follow chairman mao's instruction to take the tachai brigade as an example and to rely on themselves and work hard to open up the wasteland.

that winter, wuchiwuchike, a party member and leader of the brigade, led over 50 poor and lower-middle peasants to edge of the desert to start their battle against nature. like the cadres at tachai, he went to work in the most difficult places. his hands got badly blistered and the handle of his spade was soon stained with his blood. but he went on working with never a complaint. inspired by the cadres, the brigade members worked unflaggingly. a poor peasant woman, kechiernihan, mobilized some 70 women to work alongside the men. in just over five years the tungfeng brigade reclaimed over a hundred hectares of land, increasing the area under cultivation by one third. in 1969, the total outout of grain was 53 per cent higher than in 1963 -- the year before they began to learn from tachai -- and the brigade became an advanced unit of "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in the whole county.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretariat Resolutely Supports Arab People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1970)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association today issued a statement vehemently denouncing israeli zionists for their recent war provocations and frenzied attacks against the arab countries and people. it reiterated its whole-hearted support for the palestinian arabs and the arab people as a whole.

the a.a.j.a. secretariat sternly condemned israel for its towering crime of sending out u.s.-made planes to bomb a metal plant near cairo on february 12, killing or wounding more than 100 workers, and highly appreciated the u.a.r. and other arab people's firm will and valiant struggle in protesting and opposing the crimes committed by u.s.-israeli aggressors. the secretariat pointed out with indignation that the series of recent israeli zionists' military attacks against the arab countries had been masterminded and openly supported by u.s.-led imperialism with the connivance of soviet social-imperialism playing its treacherous double tactics.

in its statement the secretariat said: "all the facts reveal that u.s.-led imperialism and soviet social-imperialism contend with each other for the control of the oil-rich and strategically important middle-east, while, on the other hand, they collude with each other to curb the revolutionary upsurge of the arab people and to realize the notorious 'peaceful solution of the middle-east problem'."

the secretariat fully supported the just position of the palestinian fighters and people persisting in armed struggle who reject any kind of foreign intervention that aims to interfere with their struggle against zionism and for the liberation of their homeland.

it enthusiastically hailed the determination of the arab people to liberate israeli-occupied arab territory and the palestinian people's homeland and their great successes and absolute faith in the inevitable victory in their struggle.

the statement of the a.a.j.a. secretariat said: "the statement made by premier chou en-lai in the name of the chinese people and government, in his letter addressed to president nasser of the u.a.r. on february 2, reiterating that 'in the common struggle against imperialism, the chinese people will forever remain the most reliable friend of the people of the u.a.r., palestine and other arab countries' is not only of great importance for the fighting arab people but also for the revolutionary peoples in other parts of the world."

the statement said in conclusion: "the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association, representing revolutionary journalists in asia and africa, wishes to reiterate its

wholehearted support to the palestinian arabs and the arab people as a whole and express its deep conviction that, by resolutely persisting in their revolutionary and concerted struggle, the arab people will surely win ultimate victory."

CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Receives Diplomatic Envoys from Syria, UAR, Iraq

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

chinese vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei received youssef shakra, ambassador of the syrian arab republic to china, salah el abd, ambassador of the united arab republic to china, and othman hussein al-ani, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of iraq in china, at the same time yesterday.

acting upon instructions from their respective governments, the three envoys presented to the chinese government the communique issued by the conference of the heads of state of five arab countries recently held in cairo. the communique condemned u.s. imperialism for supporting israeli aggression against the arab countries, and expressed the determination to fight against the enemy and not to yield.

vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei had a cordial and friendly talk with the three diplomatic envoys.

on behalf of the chinese government, he said: the arab people's struggle against aggression is an important component of the struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism and for national liberation. the chinese government and people firmly support the people of the arab countries in their righteous struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism. the chinese people are always the most reliable friends of the arab people on their road of advance in the struggle against imperialism. vice-minister chi peng-fei condemned u.s. imperialism for its serious crime of supporting israel's bombing of the metal plant on the outskirts of cairo on february 12. he expressed the conviction that the people of the united arab republic, palestine and other arab countries, united as one and waging a long-term struggle, will surely defeat the u.s.-israeli aggressors and win final victory in the struggle.

speaking on behalf of the three diplomatic envoys, syrian ambassador youssef shakra warmly praised the chinese government and people for consistently and resolutely supporting the arab countries in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism. he said: premier chou en-lai's recent letter of support to president nasser has a far-reaching influence, and the people of the arab countries have praised and acclaimed it very enthusiastically. the letter is not only a support for the united arab republic, but also a support to the people of all arab countries in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression.

JAPAN

Japanese Monopoly Capital Penetrates into India

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1970)

japanese monopoly capital has stepped up its economic penetration into india under the signboard of "aid" and "cooperation" to seize raw materials and markets for its commodities and investments, according to a new delhi report.

missions sent by the japanese government and by industrial and business circles have visited india recently one after another. from mid-december to the end of last january, five missions were sent to india by the mitsubishi monopoly capital group, the japanese electronic industry development association, and the osaka chamber of commerce and industry. in the name of "helping india's economic construction" and "providing technical and capital aid", the japanese monopoly capital groups have set up various kinds of "joint ventures" with the big bourgeoisie of india and increased their investments in india's medium and small enterprises so as to dump still more japanese commodities in india and exploit the latter's cheap labour force.

the japanese reactionaries carry out economic penetration into india mainly by providing india with large amount of so-called aid or loans in exchange for the right of plundering india's rich resources. it was reported that japan has been giving credits of the order of 45 million dollars every year for the last few years. india exports to japan 13 to 14 million tons of iron ore currently and the figure will be increased to 150 million tons by 1975, or 25 per cent of japan's iron ore imports. during its visit to india last december, the mission of the osaka chamber of commerce and industry requested an increase in the import of manganese ore from india. the leader of the mission blatantly declared: "while japan is short of raw material..., india has abundant supply of raw material and a big market for a variety of products." he added: "wages in india can be considered cheap as compared to japanese wages." last july, the japanese reactionaries also showed "interest" in prospecting for petroleum in india's coastal regions.

in recent years, the reactionary indian government tried to tide over its aggravating economic crisis by selling out the national interests. this has brought about the infiltration of japanese monopoly capital into india. by 1969, the reactionary governments of the two countries approved over 250 economic agreements of various kinds. the trade volume between the two countries has been increasing. japan now occupies third place as exporter to india and fourth place as importer from india.

CHINA AND KOREA

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Korean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, this afternoon received hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the korean democratic people's republic to china. the premier had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present.

LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Condemns US Imperialism and Lackeys for Abducting People

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1970)

a spokesman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front issued a statement on february 14, strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism and its henchmen for their crime of abducting people from the plains of jars-xieng khoang area, according to the "pathet lao radio" yesterday.

the statement said that recently u.s. imperialism opened a new air route between the plain of jars and vientiane and instigated its puppet clique in laos to abduct people of xieng khoang province from the plain of jars by means of the airplanes of air america corporated. these people have been carried to vientiane, pak san and other places and are being thrown into concentration camps there. this atrocity of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys revealed their sinister scheme to turn the plain of jars into no man's land.

the statement said that the laotian patriotic forces will surely liberate the people interned in the concentration camps and emancipate all the people from the rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the statement warned u.s. imperialism and its lackeys that if they do not stop the above crime immediately, the laotian people and their armed forces will deal them heavier blows.

MALAYSIA

Malayan Paper Supports Philippine People's Anti-US Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1970)

the malayan paper "barisan" in an article last sunday strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its control of and aggression on the philippines and expressed resolute support for the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle of the philippine people, according to a singapore report.

since january 26, the article said, a vigorous mass struggle has taken place in the philippines. this struggle has greatly shaken the ruling position of u.s. imperialism in the philippines.

the article pointed out that u.s. imperialism has long been carrying out military infiltration in the philippines, occupying large tracts of her land and sea ports, setting up military bases and stationing troops there. the gods of plague in the white house, one after another, attached importance to the u.s. imperialist military deployment in the philippines. after assuming office, nixon went for a "visit" to asia last july, making his first stop in the philippines. he insisted on taking the philippines as a u.s. imperialist colony and military base. the series of crimes committed by u.s. imperialism and its puppet regime have led to the daily awakening of the philippine people who have risen in heroic resistance.

the article said that the great leader chairman mao teaches us: "the oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. they will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle." the philippine people too will achieve their liberation only after striking down the common enemies headed by u.s. imperialism and overthrowing the reactionary rule of the puppet clique.

in conclusion, the article said: we resolutely support the struggle of the philippine people exclamation we firmly believe that under the guidance of the invincible mao tsetung thought, the philippine people's struggle will surely become an irresistible force and win final victory.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Embassy in Poland Gives Film Reception for Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Feb. 17, 1970)

the chinese embassy here gave a film reception on february 15 for the patriotic overseas chinese in poland.

the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the people's republic of china" was shown at the reception.

whenever the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, the audience whole-heartedly wished the respected and beloved leader a long, long life.

seeing chairman mao in high spirits and excellent health, all the overseas compatriots were filled with immeasurable joy. at the reception, the overseas chinese repeatedly and with deep feelings proposed toasts to the health of chairman mao and wished the great leader a long life. one of them said: "chairman mao is in high spirits and excellent health. this is the happiness of our 700 million chinese people. it is also the greatest happiness of us overseas chinese far away from our motherland".

deeply inspired by the boundless enthusiasm and militant spirit of the people of the motherland who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the audience hailed the tremendous victories of the great cultural revolution. some of them said that from the magnificent parade at tien an men square, they saw the strength of the people of the motherland who have responded to the call of the great leader chairman mao: "unite to win still greater victories."

from another film shown at the reception, the overseas compatriots saw the magnificent project of the yangtze bridge at nanking. they were proud of the great achievements in socialist construction in the motherland.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Embassy in Somalia Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Feb. 17, 1970)

the full-length colour documentary "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china" was shown here recently at several film receptions given by the chinese embassy and was enthusiastically received by the somali people from all walks of life including teachers, students, medical personnel and journalists.

the film receptions were filled with a very warm atmosphere. after seeing the film, somali friends paid warm tribute to the brilliant achievements made by the chinese people during the past 20 years in socialist revolution and socialist construction and regarded the chinese people's achievements as their own. they expressed high respect and warm love for the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. every time when the great image of chairman mao appeared on the screen, stormy applause burst out from the audience. a somali friend said, "chairman mao is among the people. this shows how the leader loves the people and the people love their leader." a somali youngster said: "i share the profound feelings of the chinese people who cherish boundless love for chairman mao. those who shed happy tears at seeing chairman mao expressed the feelings deep in my own heart."

many somali friends held that the film vividly demonstrated the unprecedented unity of the chinese people. they said that the 700 million chinese people led by chairman mao are united as one man. anyone who dares to invade china is doomed to failure.

scenes of the parade of the chinese people's liberation army and the militia in the film left a deep impression on the somali friends. one of them said, "the film tells me that china relies on the people and not on weapons. now i am all the more confident that the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao can defeat any aggressor who dares to invade china."

THAILAND

People of Thailand Determined to Drive out US Aggressors, Overthrow Thanom Clique by Gun

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

the people of thailand, under the leadership of the communist party of thailand, are determined to drive out the u.s. aggressors and overthrow the traitorous thanom-praphas clique by gun, said the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article broadcast yesterday.

the successive victories of the thai people's armed struggle led by the communist party of thailand and their strong mass movements against the reactionary rule of the thanom clique have rendered the ruling position of this traitorous clique more and more shaky and unstable, the article said.

it pointed out that u.s. imperialism, the mainstay of the thanom traitorous clique, will also be unable to avert their fate of defeat. just as the great teacher chairman mao pointed out more than 20 years ago: "the war boom in the united states of america was only temporary. the strength of the united states of america is only superficial and transient. irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace u.s. imperialism every day. u.s. imperialism is sitting on this volcano."

the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism will never be changed and it will never lay down its butcher's knife, the article noted. under the leadership of the communist party of thailand, the people of thailand, who have already taken up arms, are determined to drive the u.s. imperialists out of their country by gun and will overthrow the reactionary rule of the thanom-praphas traitorous clique.

in conclusion, the article pointed out: both u.s. imperialism and its puppet thanom-praphas clique are paper tigers. no matter how they make their last-ditch struggles and what tricks they will play, they will never escape their doom.

CHINA AND UAR

Premier Chou En-lai Receives UAR Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, received salah el abd, ambassador of the united arab republic to china, this afternoon. the ambassador presented a letter from gamal abdel nasser, president of the u.a.r., to premier chou en-lai in reply to his earlier letter. (full text of president nasser's letter to be released separately).

the chinese premier had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, kung ta-fei, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department, and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

mahmoud hassan selim, counsellor of the u.a.r. embassy in china, was present.

President Nasser's Letter to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

following is the text of a letter from gamal abdel nasser, president of the united arab republic, to premier chou en-lai in reply to his earlier letter:

mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

with great eagerness, i have received the letter you sent me through the ambassador of the united arab republic in peking. the letter brings us your support and the support of the great chinese people for the just and heroic struggle being waged by the arab nation against zionism. u.s. imperialism has given full support to zionism. it intends to control our arab motherland so that it can go on ruthlessly exploiting her material resources and mastering her destiny.

your letter comes from the great chinese people and is a precious support for us. we pay close attention to the achievements of the great chinese people, and admire their struggle. we have complete faith in china's constant support for the struggle of the arab nation and the struggle of the people of all countries for political and social freedom.

the people of the u.a.r. highly praise the spirit conveyed in your letter. the people of our country believe that the forces of the u.a.r. and the arab nation will triumph eventually. they have faith in their own principle as well as in their friends.

dear friend, please accept my high admiration and gratitude for your stand and support. we treasure your support.

gamal abdel nasser

US

US Suffers from Unprecedentedly Huge Payments Deficits

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

the u.s. balance of payments situation deteriorated seriously last year, according to reports from washington. figures released by u.s. official circles yesterday showed that the payments deficit totalled 6,985 million dollars in 1969, or 70 per cent more than that in 1959, the biggest in history.

the unprecedentedly huge deficit in the u.s. balance of payments is an important indication that the u.s. financial and economic crises have developed seriously in depth and that u.s. imperialism's economic hegemony in the capitalist world is further collapsing.

the united states used to make up for its balance of payments deficits by obtaining foreign trade surpluses through the dumping of commodities abroad. but its trade surpluses have kept decreasing since 1964 due to the rapid decline of its economic position and the sharpening struggle for markets among the imperialist countries. moreover, the three-month strike of 75,000 dockers at major east coast and gulf ports in the first half of 1969 caused a loss of 400 million dollars in foreign trade.

another important cause of the huge u.s. balance of payments deficits last year was the big outflow of funds from home. u.s.i.s. admitted that the amount of u.s. money channeled into the euro-dollar market had increased last year. this showed that with the incessant swelling of inflation at home and the approaching of another economic crisis, u.s. monopoly capitalists are panic-stricken over their economic prospects. they have stepped up the export of their capital to grab more profits abroad.

u.s. imperialism has long carried out aggression and expansion everywhere around the globe. it has built a great many military bases overseas and stationed large numbers of aggressor troops abroad. under the cloak of rendering "assistance", it has tried to exercise political control over and to carry out economic infiltration into the broad areas in asia, africa and latin america. as a result, its overseas spending surpassed its receipts abroad. out of the 19 years since 1950, huge balance of payments deficits occurred in 17 years, their accumulation exceeding 40,000 million dollars last year. this has greatly worsened the position of the dollar. in spite of all their efforts to change the situation, the u.s. ruling circles still find their balance of payments deficits growing. this further proves that there is no hope of recovery for u.s. imperialism which is rotting with every passing day.

American People Demonstrate Against Fascist Persecution

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

thousands of american people in new york city and berkeley of california held powerful demonstrations yesterday strongly protesting against the intensified fascist persecution of the masses by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles, according to reports reaching here.

in new york, more than 2,000 people demonstrated yesterday. when the demonstrating masses marched from city hall to the court building, the reactionary authorities called out large numbers of policemen in an attempt to block the marching demonstrators. the club-swinging police brutally beat up the demonstrators and made wanton arrests. the police brutality further aroused the indignation of the demonstrating masses. they denounced the fascist acts of the reactionary police and fought back with flag poles, bottles, snowballs and chunks of ice.

on the same day, about 1,500 people gathered at a rally in the square opposite city hall in berkeley, california, to protest against the fascist persecution of the people by the reactionary u.s. government. during a demonstration in the city area after the rally, the angry demonstrators smashed windows in banks and stores of u.s. monopoly capital and waged a fierce fight with the police.

earlier, some 2,000 people held a similar demonstration and meeting in san francisco.

American People Continue to Demonstrate against Fascist Persecution

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1970)

the american people's struggle against fascist persecution continues to develop. following the mass demonstrations in new york, berkeley and san francisco on february 16, powerful demonstrations have also been held in chicago and seattle, according to reports reaching here.

in chicago, about 1,000 people staged a demonstration yesterday demanding the release of persons unjustifiably arrested by the reactionary authorities. the demonstrators marched through the business and financial district and then gathered outside the chicago federal court building. they carried placards and shouted slogans in protest against the fascist persecution.

on the same day, 1,000 people staged a demonstration in seattle, washington state. when the demonstrators arrived at the court building, the reactionary authorities flagrantly called out the police to savagely attack them. but the demonstrating masses fought back bravely with rocks and balloons filled with paint.

US "Interest" in Africa Is Interest of Gangsters

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1970)

following is an article by Hong Fei entitled "U.S. gangster's 'interest'":

U.S. secretary of state William P. Rogers, a trusted follower of Richard Nixon, barged into Africa for a "visit" on February 7 with ulterior aims. To hoodwink the public opinion for his counter-revolutionary "visit", U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon and his aides issued one statement after another saying that Rogers' tour is intended to demonstrate the "growing U.S. interest in Africa", that "President Nixon himself is very much interested in Africa" and that his trip is "to indicate our interest, not only present interest but future interest in the continent of Africa and in the exciting events that are bound to occur in Africa in the future", and so on.

What kind of "interest" after all Nixon and his ilk have in the African continent? Let us examine the answers of the U.S. government exclamation

In an announcement on Rogers' "visit" to Africa, the U.S. State Department said undisguisedly that the "visit" "is being made... in recognition of the growing U.S. interest in Africa". What is then the "U.S. interest in Africa"? As early as more than a decade ago, the then U.S. assistant secretary of state William Rountree bluntly conceded that the U.S. "interest" in Africa was the "interest" in the fields of strategy, politics and economy.

Numerous facts show that U.S. imperialism has long kept a covetous eye on the rich resources of Africa. Under the signboard of "aid", it tried in a thousand and one ways to control politically and plunder ruthlessly the recipient countries. The United States plunders from Africa large amounts of strategic materials, mainly rare metal ores, for manufacturing rockets, missiles and thermo-nuclear weapons. Almost all the tantalum, three fourths of the cobalt, half of the manganese and chromium, one fourth of the diamond for industrial use, one fifth of the lead and a large amount of the uranium imported by the United States are grabbed from Africa. Since the rich resources in Africa is so important to U.S. imperialism in its arms expansion and war preparations, the predatory U.S. imperialism naturally shows "interest" in and "concern" over the continent.

U.S. imperialism plunders Africa through various means, such as exporting capital to Africa on a large scale; practising unequal trade of buying cheap and selling dear; running "enterprises"; occupying large tracts of land; etc. In this way, U.S. imperialism has turned Africa into a market for dumping its "surplus" products and ruthlessly squeezed the sweat and labour of the African people. It is the most ferocious vampire preying on the African people.

The U.S. imperialist political control over and its economic plunder of Africa serve the counter-revolutionary global strategy of the U.S. imperialists. The "Peace Corps" and "specialists" U.S. imperalism has sent to Africa in large numbers are just tools for pushing their counter-revolutionary global strategy. Under the disguise of "teacher", "doctor" or "expert", they have committed numerous crimes detrimental to the interests of the African people. The African people

said "what the u.s. peace corps brought to us is not peace but aggression." amidst the angry roars of the african people, not a few u.s. "peace corps" had to get out of africa gloomily.

u.s. imperialism has done so many foul and evil things in africa. it is u.s. imperialism which instigated reactionary military coups and carried out subversions in a big way in independent african countries. it is u.s. imperialism which supported the mobutu puppet clique in frenziedly suppressing the patriotic armed forces and the people of the congo (k). it is u.s. imperialism as well which supported the portuguese colonialists in slaughtering the african people. in a word, u.s. imperialism is the vicious enemy number one of the african people.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "in africa, u.s. imperialism is stepping up its neo-colonialist policies and actively seeking to replace the old colonialists, plunder and enslave the peoples of africa, and undermine and stamp out their national-liberation movements."

today, the flames of revolution are raging in africa where the awakened african people have come to see more clearly the ugly features of u.s. imperialism. as pointed out by the great leader chairman mao, "the tide of opposing imperialism and colonialism has swept across africa." it is this rogers having "interest" in africa who received a setback, when he visited morocco and tunisia, the first two countries in his african tour. the moroccan people demanded that u.s. imperialism "get out the arab world"; and the tunisian students shouted: "nixon, murder exclamation" "rogers, go home exclamation"

in the great 1970's, the african people will surely further awaken and raise a more powerful revolutionary storm against u.s. imperialism.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 27, 1970 No. 4605

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INTERNAL VIEW ON US

Criminal Business Behind the Smoke Screen

by

Ch'in Chia-nung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 13, 1970)

President Nixon's statement that the US will not use chemical and biological weapons in the future is a smoke screen to cover up the research, manufacture and stockpiling of such weapons on an even greater scale, says the following article.

The article attacks the US for having used chemical and biological weapons in Korea and Vietnam, and says that the pledge not to use such weapons in the future is a worthless piece of paper.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA) Lu Hsün said in his "Three Bugs in the Summer" that before a mosquito bit it always made a lot of noise as if it was trying to justify its sting. A short while ago US imperialist chieftain Nixon also made a lot of noise. He published a "policy" statement saying that the United States "will not use" chemical weapons "first" and "will not use" "lethal" biological weapons. Since the vampire is talking about being "humane" we must be careful and find out what he is up to. Stalin pointed out: "When the bourgeoisie is preparing for war its diplomats will begin to speak aloud about 'peace' and 'friendly relations'." US imperialism's declaration of "will not use first" or "will not use" chemical and biological weapons serves to demonstrate that behind this smoke screen is hidden

a plot of research, manufacture, stockpiling and employment of chemical and biological weapons on an even greater scale.

Current demonstrations by the American people protesting against the Nixon Administration's research, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical and biological weapons slaps Nixon on his face for his deceiving statement. Recently people in Oregon signed petitions to protest strongly about the transport to and storage in their area of large amounts of chemical poison by the US Defense Department.

It was this US President, who declared that he "will not use first" and "will not use" these weapons, who ordered the US Defense Department and other departments concerned shortly after he took office to step up the research and manufacture of these inhumane chemical and biological weapons. At present the United States is spending US$350,000,000 for this purpose. The New York Times, organ of US capitalists, declared openly in an article: "The United States is now fully capable of launching an effective attack in biological warfare." This newspaper disclosed that there are 15,000 people in the United States engaged in the work of chemical and biological warfare. Fort Dietrich one of the three bases for research in chemical and biological warfare has "a sufficient budget for the base, its buildings and equipment are being expanded incessantly, and it has 'volunteers' designated for long-term service to test the effectiveness of the germs."

US imperialists are faithful "weapon worshippers." They clamor in a big way about the "omnipotence of weapons." Do they manufacture so much biological and chemical weapons just for the purpose of "storing" them up? No, absolutely no! US imperialism manufactured these weapons for the purpose of aggression and slaughtering the people of the world. In this respect the Nixon Administration had made its admission. Shortly after Nixon's statement an official of the US White House said chemical weapons used by the United States in Vietnam "is not restricted by today's statement." Look, these words are very clear; they say: US imperialism can announce its "not restricted by this statement" at any time in connection with any place where it wants to use chemical and biological weapons.

Our great leader Chairman Mao taught us when he analyzed Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary nature: "Looking at his past we can tell his present. Looking at his past and present, we can tell his future." Now let us look at US imperialism's past and present and forecast its future! Who used large amounts of inhumane chemical and biological weapons during the war of aggression against Korea? Who used tear gas, poisonous chemicals and created the shocking My Lai massacre in the war of aggression against Vietnam? And who spread chemical poisons in Laos a short time ago? Which of these criminal acts were not committed by US imperialism? US imperialism used and is still using biological and chemical weapons, but it is said that it "will not use" them in the future. Dogs will never stop eating excrement, tigers will never stop eating human beings, and US imperialism will never change its cruel and reactionary nature until the day it dies.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long time ago: "With the exception of the very naive and those who intend to deceive, no one would believe an agreement can make US imperialism lay down its butcher's knife and behave itself." There is no use for Nixon to use an empty "statement" to deceive the people of the world!

If US imperialism wants to dominate the entire world, it will definitely meet the strong resistance of the revolutionary people at home and abroad. In order to alleviate such daily increasing contradictions Nixon plays his counter-revolutionary two-sided policy which he used to play. But the revolutionary people of the world will neither believe the "sweet talks" by imperialism nor fear the threats by imperialism. Such a convincing "statement" is but a piece of waste paper and such chemical and biological weapons are but paper tigers. They can by no means save US imperialism's fate of thorough destruction.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Party General Branch of A Brigade in Honan Province Organizes Party Members To Study New Party Constitution by Integrating It with Practice

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 14, 1970)

Some members of production brigades in Honan and Hunan were more interested in side-production or production than in politics and consequently failed to grasp class struggle, according to the following reports.

Party branches put this state of affairs right by organizing Party members for study of Mao thought and recollection of their past sufferings.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Chengchow, February 12) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget class struggle," the Party general branch of Ch'iliying brigade, Ch'iliying commune, Hsinhsiang hsien, Honan Province, which great leader Chairman Mao once inspected, regularly educates the Party members in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and in the new Party Constitution, thus continuously raising their consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When the Party general branch of Ch'iliying brigade was established, some comrades had not yet totally eliminated the pernicious influence of the "theory of dying out of class struggle" in them, so that they once cherished ideas of peace and lethargy and slackened class struggle. As soon as it discovered this budding evil, the Party general branch set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organized Party members to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle," and to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" by integrating it with the reality of class struggle in the brigade, thereby greatly heightening the Party members' class consciousness and consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Fu Shih-kung, a member of the Party general branch committee, was an old cadre. He formerly took a firm stand and was militant. When the situation of revolution and production was excellent, however, he relaxed class struggle in his mind. After study, he received a great shock ideologically. He decided to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" in him and to bear the class struggle forever in his mind. After that, he actively led the poor and lower-middle peasants to fight the class enemies as he did before.

In winter last year, some commune members secretly went to undertake side-production in areas outside this brigade. Some Party members were aware of this but they did not educate them through persuasion. Upon observing this trend, the Party general branch immediately set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class in which more than 170 Party members took part, and organized all to analyze the situation, to make clear the orientation, to unify thinking and to heighten their consciousness. When the Party members heightened their ideological consciousness, the Party general branch again sent them to various production teams to hold study classes to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought to the masses and to join the masses in relentlessly criticizing the tendency toward capitalism.

Through these activities, the broad masses of commune members became more confident in taking the socialist road, the collective economy further developed and the socialist front in the countryside was further consolidated.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to talk them over with only a few people; they must be made known to all the revolutionary masses."

Obeying this great teaching of Chairman Mao, the Party general branch of Ch'iliying brigade regularly organized the Party members to visit exhibitions of class struggle, regularly held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes with class education as the content, asked old Party members, old cadres and old poor peasants to talk about the histories of their families and village and the history of revolutionary struggles, and used Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to equip the minds of the Party members and the revolutionary masses, so that they drew a clear line of demarcation between great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, between the socialist road and the capitalist road, between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook, and between the proletarian Party spirit and the bourgeois factionalism. This further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and pushed forward the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the countryside.

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Party Branch of A Brigade in I-yang Hsien, Hunan Province, Teaches Party Members To Conscientiously Study New Party Constitution by Integrating It with Class Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 14, 1970)

(According to NCNA Changsha, February 13) Taking into close consideration the reality of class struggle and the living ideas of the Party members, and adopting the means of giving Party lessons, the Party branch of Ts'uipo brigade, Tach'uan commune, I-yang hsien, Hunan Province, organizes Party members to study conscientiously the new Party Constitution and teaches them to continuously strengthen the concept of class struggle and to play the role of a pioneer in class struggle.

The Party branch of this brigade take the organization of Party members for study the new Party Constitution as an important measure for strengthening itself.

In winter last year, a few Party members thought that great achievements had been made in the struggle-criticism-transformation movements in various kinds of work, so that they cherished ideas of peace and lethargy and buried themselves in production and paid no attention to grasping the class struggle. At that moment, a handful of class enemies took this chance to incite some people to carry out speculation, in a vain attempt to undermine the new upsurge of agricultural production. Upon discovering this situation, the brigade Party branch realized that, in order to relentlessly defeat the sabotage activities of the handful of class enemies, the Party members must first be taught to overcome their ideas of peace and lethargy.

Accordingly, in a Party lesson, the Party branch organized the Party members to conscientiously study this passage in the General Program of the new Party Constitution, "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism," and Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," and to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle." Meanwhile, it also mobilized all Party members to extensively expose the new trends of the current class struggle.

This study of the new Party Constitution by integrating it with the practice of class struggle enabled the Party members to gain an insight of the class struggle, to heighten their thinking, to brighten their eyes and to greatly raise their consciousness of grasping the class struggle. When they returned to their production teams, they actively led the broad masses

of commune members to fight the class enemies and stood in the foremost of the struggle against the enemies.

When the dam of a reservoir urgently needed repairs, a bad element spread rumor and carried out sabotage. The three Party members working on this site immediately mobilized the masses to drag out this bad element and waged a face-to-face criticism and struggle against him, thereby promptly smashing the class enemy's conspiracy of sabotage.

Most of the Party members of this brigade are young people. They came of families of laboring people, but they have not deeply experienced the miseries in the old society and are inexperienced in class struggle. In view of this characteristic, the brigade Party branch organized the Party members study the new Party Constitution and gave them class education. In a Party lesson, the old Party members who came of families of poor peasants and who had suffered bitterly in the old society were asked to tell other Party members about the miseries in which their families formerly lived. Through this recalling of past bitterness and comparison of the present with the past, all realized that the proletariat and the laboring people suffered because they did not have power, and they also saw the arduous work involved in seizing power and the importance of maintaining the power.

Many young Party members learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Political power is the right of survival and life of the laboring people. With political power, they have everything; without political power, they will lose everything." When the young Party members had further enhanced their class consciousness, the Party branch again led them to carry out activities of examining their thinking, their work and their fighting spirit, thereby further strengthening their concept of class struggle and enhancing their consciousness of continuing revolution.

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CLASS STRUGGLE

Party Branch of A Brigade in Kiangsi Actively Leads the Masses To Fight against Class Enemies

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 14, 1970)

(According to NCNA Nanch'ang, February 13) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," the Party branch of Sanwan brigade, Yungfeng hsien, Kiangsi Province, which has glorious revolutionary traditions, tightly grasps the class struggle unwaveringly and actively leads the masses to attack the class enemies and to relentlessly criticize the tendency toward capitalism, thus further consolidating the socialist front in the countryside and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the guidance of the great Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party branch of this brigade did not forget the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. For some time last year, some people in this brigade held that strength should be concentrated to grasp production since the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign was "near completion." In view of this living idea, the brigade Party branch organized the Party members and the commune members to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget class struggle," by integrating it with the new trends of the class struggle, and to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," thereby greatly heightening the consciousness of the Party members and commune members of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

In the No. 1 production team, a rascal often spread the fallacy that "people with the same surname are of the same family," in a vain attempt to use the reactionary concept of the clan to confuse the class front. Upon discovering this, the Party branch led all to use the viewpoint of classes and class struggle to make an over-all analysis of this rascal. After a profound investigation, it was discovered that this rascal was a class enemy who hid himself very deeply. Accordingly, it immediately mobilized the masses to criticize and struggle against him and exercise dictatorship of the proletariat over him.

For some time, the class enemies had been fanning the evil wind of capitalism, in a vain attempt to undermine the socialist collective economy. Grasping this new trend of the class struggle, the Party branch organized the Party members and commune members to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Capitalism will assuredly occupy the rural position if socialism does not do so," to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, and to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms." After going through study and mass criticism, the

commune members could tell more clearly socialism from capitalism and consciously resist the tendency toward capitalism. The Party branch also led the commune members to integrate the criticism against revisionism with the fight against selfish ideas, to relentlessly fight the bourgeois selfish ideas in their minds and to stop the loopholes through which the class enemies attacked socialism in the sphere of economy. It also organized the commune members to study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" in a living way and to relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of merging the public with the private" in connection with the actual situation of their thinking. The commune members greatly heightened their consciousness.

* * *

WASTEFULNESS

Class Struggle Must Never Be Forgotten

- refuting the fallacy "Wastefulness is an economic problem, not a political one"

by

Workers' Commentary Group of "6412" Factory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 19, 1970)

> The view that "wastefulness is an economic, not a political, problem and therefore not serious" is utterly wrong and highly dangerous, says the following article, which exhorts all to save "every bit of coal and steel" in order to contribute toward world revolution.--SCMP Ed.

A mass movement of increasing production and practicing economy while firmly implementing Chairman Mao's directives and putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command is now surging spectacularly throughout the country. Meanwhile, a handful of class enemies who are not reconciled to their destruction have crept out of the gutter to fan a gust of evil wind, saying nonsensically, "Wastefulness is an economic problem, not a political one; it is not serious." We workers must not be deceived by this fallacy of the handful of class enemies, but must tear off their mask and criticize, topple and discredit them.

Great revolutionary teacher Lenin teaches us: "A class cannot maintain its rule if it does not correctly handle a problem politically." Therefore, we must apply the viewpoint of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought about classes and class struggle in handling every struggle in the sphere of economy and in politically treating every problem of the struggle in the sphere of economy. Is it true that "wastefulness is an economic problem, not a political one"? No! Wastefulness and the fight against wastefulness is by no means a purely economic problem, but involves the acute, complex struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the sphere of economy at present.

After being defeated on the political front, the handful of class enemies have moved to another front, changed their tactics of struggle, adopted other counter-revolutionary tactics, and launched a counter-attack on the proletariat on the economic front, in a vain attempt to save themselves from imminent destruction and to prolong their feeble existence. Some of them take advantage of their power and positions to make purchase at random, causing unnecessary loss to the State. Some others cause

accidents, rendering products useless and undermining production. Still some others fire sugar-coated bullets and associate with other people in extravagant eating and drinking and indulge in wasteful and extravagant practices. All these aim at one target, that is, to violate socialism, to undermine the economic base of socialism and subsequently to sabotage the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "All revolutionary struggles on earth aim at seizing political power and consolidating it. Whereas, counter-revolution desperately struggles against the revolutionary strength also for the entirely purpose of maintaining its political power."

Therefore, we must take the current movement of increasing production and practicing economy as an important component part of the class struggle in the sphere of economy. We perseveringly practice economy and oppose wastefulness. This is a struggle for defeating the wild attacks on the proletariat launched in the sphere of economy by the class enemies; this is a struggle for consolidating the economic base of socialism; this is a struggle for resisting the attack by sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, lacking high consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and failing to see the serious class struggle in the sphere of economy, some people in our revolutionary ranks also say that "wastefulness is an economic problem, not a political one, and it is not serious." This is very dangerous and utterly wrong.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "China should make relatively big contribution toward mankind." Today, our great socialist motherland has become a powerful political force for opposing imperialism and revisionism at the present era; she has become the most reliable friend of the proletariat and oppressed people of all countries and the oppressed nations; she has become the base of world revolution; she has become the hope of world revolution.

Therefore, on the one hand, we should always remember the proletariat and the laboring people in the world who are still being oppressed by imperialism, revisionism and reaction; on the other hand, we must constantly maintain high vigilance against the conspiracy of US imperialism and social-imperialism to launch a war of aggression on a big scale against China, and we must build our socialist motherland into a still stronger and wealthier and more powerful country. Only in this way shall we be able to accomplish the great task assigned to us by history and to live up to the expectation the world's people have on us.

Chairman Mao points out: "To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense efforts, which will include, among other things, the effort to practice strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality." He also points out: "The principle of economy is one of the basic principles of socialist economics."

Therefore, in saving one more lump of coal and one more piece of steel, we are contributing more toward world revolution. "Save every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction,"--this expresses the high consciousness of continuing the revolution and is a major problem in carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive of "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people."

Perseveringly increasing production and practicing economy and opposing extravagance and wastefulness is also a deep-going ideological revolution. A firm and correct political orientation and the style of hard struggle in work are closely related to and support each other. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Without a firm and correct political orientation, it is impossible to arouse the style of hard struggle in work; without the style of hard struggle in work, it is also impossible to carry out the firm and correct political orientation."

Diligence and frugality on the one hand and extravagance and waste on the other hand will cause a violent struggle between two diametrically opposite world outlooks of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The proletariat's style is hard struggle, diligence and frugality. In the very souls of the people who persist in this style is the bright world of devotion to the public; this style is exceedingly glorious.

The style of squandering, extravagant eating and drinking, waste and corruption is by no means a style of the proletariat, but a style of the bourgeoisie and a style of a prodigal of socialism. People who have this style spend the State's money for making personal gain; in their brains is the kingdom of the stinking "self-interest," which is very abominable and very filthy. The parasites of all exploiting classes are spendthrifts and they build their personal happiness on the suffering of millions of laboring people. People who practice extravagance and wastefulness learn the ways of the exploiting classes while discarding the excellent tradition of hard struggle of the proletariat and turn away from the orientation of socialism while taking the sidetrack of capitalism. Their deeds are welcome to the handful of class enemies.

The class enemies often make use of those in our ranks who are weak-willed and are seriously ingrained with the bourgeois ideas, give them [illegible] they like, associate with them, sow dissension among them, tempt them with materials, and make a breakthrough in daily life, so as to win over successors from the proletariat and to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat. "The support by the bourgeoisie will possibly overcome the weak-willed in our ranks. "There have been enough facts of this nature revealed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. "Historical experience merits attention." Therefore, we must not forget class struggle at any moment and must not throw away the excellent tradition of hard struggle of the proletariat. Only by always preserving the natural color of hard struggle of the proletariat shall we be able to perseveringly continue the revolution and preserve our revolutionary youth forever.

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RURAL EDUCATION

Agricultural Middle School Combines Education with Scientific Research and Production

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 19, 1970)

following our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour", the changtai agricultural middle school of the tungchu people's commune in kwangtung province has in recent years trained a contingent of agro-technicians who whole-heartedly serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. this school has thus contributed to the development of farming. doing away with the revisionist line in education, it has combined education with scientific research and production.

the school was set up by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the commune in 1964. both students and teachers are chosen by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

acting in line with chairman mao's teaching: "the principle of diligence and frugality should be observed in everything", the revolutionary teachers and students built the school themselves. opening up land for production, they solved the problem of funds needed to run the school. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act according to local production needs, the revolutionary teachers and students have carried out more than 40 kinds of scientific experiments, including those on paddies, vegetables and in afforestation. they have bred many fine paddy strains for the peasants.

graduates have played an important part in grasping revolution and promoting production and in agricultural scientific experiments in the commune. the poor and lower-middle peasants said approvingly: "we want to run just this kind of school and bring up this kind of successors."

the school's advance has been made amid a sharp struggle between the two lines.

poisoned by the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some people in the initial period stressed "standardization and systemization" and were ready to borrow the entire curricula of the old middle schools. the poor and lower-middle peasants hit the nail on the head when they pointed out: "our agricultural middle school must take its own road and serve farming and scientific research."

educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary teachers and students have closely linked their courses with the great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in their locality. putting the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in first place, they set up a course in mao tsetung thought. they also set up classes in agricultural science (including plant cultivation and protection, cross-breeding, pedology, fertilizers and vegeculture), applied mathematics (including accounting, abacus accounting and surveying), chinese and labour. their teaching principle is to teach about what is planted in the locality and to do research on problems arising from production. they engage in production while teaching and do scientific experiments while engaging in production. hence the systematic combination of political and ideological education with the study of socialist culture and science.

In 1964, in answer to the local poor and lower-middle peasants' demand for good strains of rice seed and for raising grain output, the school added cross-breeding rice to the teaching material for the class in crops planting. This provided the students with theoretical knowledge on this subject. The teachers took the students into the fields, where the poor and lower-middle peasants talked to them about the characteristics of local rice varieties and their experience in breeding good rice strains.

Teachers and students have carried out many cross-breeding experiments, involving more than 40 varieties of rice, since June 1965. From these came five new rice varieties, characterized by strong resistance to disease, high adaptability, ability to withstand late autumn winds and lodging, and big ears. One of the varieties has been popularized on a large scale and has helped greatly raise local grain output.

Making themselves the pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the teachers sum up the peasants' experience in production and elevate it to theory, and in turn use it to guide their experimentation and practice, continuously enriching their teaching in doing so.

The teaching material for the "Soil Improvement" class came from the local poor and lower-middle peasants' experience in reforming low-yielding fields. In addition to the teachers, experienced peasants and agro-technicians were asked to give lessons. With the knowledge they had acquired, the teachers and students set about improving the school's poor farms. After several weeks of hard work, they turned one hectare of poor land into an experimental plot for nursing rice seedlings and for growing high-yielding rice.

In the past few years the school has summed up the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants in spring ploughing, autumn harvesting and winter sowing, and added this to its teaching material on cultivating rice shoots, close planting, fertilizing and growing green manure crops.

With the school as their base, the teachers and students have worked out a system of coordination between school and the production teams and carried out mass scientific experiments. A "three-in-one combination" scientific experiment team has been set up by the school and the commune's agricultural scientific experimental station. The team consists of poor and lower-middle peasants, agro-technicians and teachers and students. In accordance with the school curriculum and the research plan, this team and local peasants study and solve practical problems arising from agricultural production.

The school does field work in the production teams which, in turn, rely on the school to help with agricultural technique. In the course of experimenting on the cultivation of improved strains, the school asks the peasants to test their new findings, and the peasants report on the results to the school. In 1967, the school succeeded with its first selection of a new type of rice seed, and the production teams tried it out on small plots. High yields were achieved. With strong support from the peasants, the new variety was popularized on a large acreage.

The teachers and students worked with the poor and lower-middle peasants to investigate the cycle of plant diseases and insect pests and devise ways to prevent them or wipe them out.

in the past five years or more, the school has persisted in combining teaching with production and scientific research. this has ensured the carrying out of chairman mao's proletarian line in education and the bringing up of more of the trained personnel needed in socialist revolution and construction for the countryside. the students become commune members upon graduation. they act as instructors in studying mao tsetung thought and peasant-technicians.

yeh wen-ming, a graduate of the school who has gone back to his village, has carried out scientific experiments with the full support of the poor and lower-middle peasants. he bred a new type of rice seedling with short roots and stout shoots that is cold-resistant. this enabled them to achieve an excellent harvest of early rice on a large acreage, greatly raising the grain output of his production team.

PLA

PLA Hero Strengthens Ideological Revolutionization

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 19, 1970)

"he is a sword of fine steel that never becomes blunt." this is how the comrades of a company of the lanchow units of the chinese people's liberation army praise their political instructor liu hsueh-pao.

liu hsueh-pao has diligently studied chairman mao's great teachings on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and conscientiously fostered in himself the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. he has worked untiringly for the revolutionization of his company and to improve its combat effectiveness.

he is an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the p.l.a. lanchow units and is known as a heroic fighter for his contributions to the defence of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

once with revolutionary courage, he fought single-handedly with a counter-revolutionary who was trying to blow up a new bridge. he managed to get hold of the explosive before the fuse had burnt through and so saved the bridge, but he lost his left hand in defending the dictatorship of the proletariat and the country's socialist construction.

continue to make revolution in spite of the loss of a hand

in may 1969, soon after he became political instructor, the company helped with the wheat harvest. liu hsueh-pao worked energetically shoulder to shoulder with his fighters. but having only one hand, he could not gather up the sheaves he cut. "should i give in to my physical handicap?" he asked himself in self reproach.

the first night he tossed and turned. he remembered the joy of seeing our great leader chairman mao during the ninth party congress, and chairman mao's teaching "i am

for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'" rang in his ears. these thoughts filled him with strength. he told himself: "communists dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism. i won't quit fighting as long as i breathe exclamation"

the next day, he put aside his sickle and pulled the wheat up by the roots with his one hand. the river-side wheat field had a hardened surface after irrigation and pulling each clump of wheat demanded much effort. he soon got tired and his hand was scratched by the stalks, but he carried on working with a will.

his comrades told him to take it easy saying: "instructor, please take a rest. if each of us cuts one extra clump we'll do your share without much difficulty." liu hsueh-pao replied: "comrades, you may do my share of the work, but you can't foster in me the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death; only i can do that. wield the sword as long as it still has an edge. i can make revolution just the same with only one hand." reciting aloud "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", he went on working with redoubled efforts.

liu hsueh-pao draws infinite strength from invincible mao tsetung thought. he always joins the fighters in military training and physical labour. when he went on training with the telephone crew across mountains and rivers, he carried the wire roll weighing more than 15 kilogrammes.

let mao tsetung thought illuminate every fighter's heart

his company has glorious revolutionary traditions. in the battle for the liberation of lanchow, the capital of kansu province in northwest china, the company's commanders and fighters fought courageously and swept directly to the headquarters of the kuomintang reactionaries. they destroyed an enemy regiment and were awarded an order of merit, third class.

how was the company to carry forward its revolutionary traditions and continue to give meritorious service in the defence of our great socialist motherland? this is a question he often ponders over. the leading cadres of the company often get together to study our great leader chairman mao's brilliant thinking on army building, and they have roundly criticized the bourgeois concepts on army building peddled by the counter-revolutionary revisionists peng teh-huai and lo jui-ching. the company leading cadres often discuss how to ensure that the company always adheres to chairman mao's revolutionary line. at one meeting of the company's party branch committee liu hsueh-pao declared: "i'll work heart and soul for the revolutionization of the company and look on it as my life-long duty to arm the fighters with mao tsetung thought."

he often exchanges experience with the fighters in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. he encourages them to contrast the sufferings of the old society with today's good life. he relentlessly criticizes any selfish thoughts that pass through his mind in front of the fighters. he makes it his business to go to the artillery parks, the sentry posts, the fields and the barracks and do meticulous political work there.

as driver ma man-tun was once unhappy about the allocation of work, liu hsueh-pao sought him out and had many heart-to-heart talks with him. the political instructor helped him study the three constantly read articles and talked to him about chang

szu-teh who had made charcoal for the revolution without any thought of self. these talks made ma man-tun see things clearly and he consciously began to fight self, criticize revisionism. soon his outlook changed greatly. he expressed his determination to be a good soldier in defence of our great socialist motherland. he became an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and last year was elected a "five-good" soldier.

liu hsueh-pao shows warm concern for the fighters' political development and for their welfare. when a fighter falls ill he takes him medicine and fetches his meals for him. whenever a storm approaches he hurries with raincoats to the sentries. in all he does he shows profound proletarian feelings for the fighters.

take pains to improve combat effectiveness for safeguarding the motherland

while keeping in mind vice-chairman lin's instructions on doing ideological and political work well, liu hsueh-pao pays great attention to using good political and ideological work to promote the other "three goods", that is having a good "three-eight" working style, being good at military training and making good arrangements for everyday life, thus building the company in an all-round way. he says: "i must help the fighters revolutionize their thinking and develop a fine style of work and high combat effectiveness, so that whenever the enemy launches a war of aggression against our country, they can pit one against ten and smash the enemy to smithereens."

one day in november, liu hsueh-pao went with the fighters to fell timber. they made a forced march and practised combat drill on the way. at one point their way was blocked by a river. what would they do if this happened in time of war? liu hsueh-pao got the fighters to discuss this question. they all said: "this is a good chance for us to build up our stamina." he was the first to wade into the icy water. ice cut their legs, but nobody paid any attention. the stones on the river bed were slippery and hard to walk on and they waded across arm in arm. they soon cut all the timber needed and carried it back triumphantly on their shoulders.

so that he might be well prepared in every respect against a war of aggression, liu hsueh-pao takes every opportunity to learn from others. every time he attends a meeting at headquarters, he asks leading comrades about their battle experience. when a brother company excelled in preparedness against war, he got the company cadres to pay them a visit and learn from them. when the telephone crew conscientiously fostered the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and carried out rigid training under simulated war conditions, he took the initiative to work with them and helped them to sum up the experience they had gained by relying on chairman mao's military thinking to do their military training well. he speedily popularized their experience and raised the level of preparedness against war in the entire company.

EXEMPLARY CADRE

Working Class Cadre to Shoulder Heavy Loads for Revolution

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 19, 1970)

the revolutionary workers of a poorly-equipped steelyard and balance workshop in lingling area, hunan province, have produced some ten types of paper-making machinery in the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. with this achievement, they have made a great contribution to the development of the paper industry and to the dissemination of mao tsetung thought.

production must be orientated to the needs of revolution

the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966 has shaken every corner of the country, and mao tsetung thought has been popularized as never before among hundreds of millions of chinese people. the revolutionary situation made heavy demands on the paper industry which strove to do its part in the dissemination of mao tsetung thought.

in june 1966, the workshop in lingling was to be turned into a factory manufacturing paper-making machinery. on hearing this news, the revolutionary workers were overjoyed. veteran worker huang cheng-fu, a committee member of the party branch, could hardly remain still as he recalled what had happened in the past.

he had brought the first copy of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" to the workshop after attending a meeting of advanced workers in the province in 1965. his comrades at once surrounded him, eager to have a look and to touch the small red-covered book. many of his comrades asked if they could borrow it and copy it out. in their eagerness to study the quotations the workers asked huang cheng-fu when they would be able to get copies.

"why didn't we print large numbers of the treasured red book?" huang cheng-fu thought. "this not only concerns revolution among the hundred workers of our workshop. all the chinese people and revolutionary people throughout the world need mao tsetung thought to guide their actions. it is wonderful news that our workshop will start producing paper-making machinery exclamation" huang cheng-fu took the lead in declaring to the party branch: "we'll make the machinery as quickly as possible and so do our bit for the chinese people and the people of the whole world exclamation"

at this time, a handful of class enemies came out to make trouble. someone said: "what's the point of turning the workshop into a factory? we're already doing a good job producing a famous brand of balance."

but the revolutionary workers argued: "producing paper-making machinery for turning out paper to print chairman mao's works means doing something important for the chinese and the world revolution and we of the working class are determined to shoulder this heavy task."

big character posters demanding tasks and challenging each other to socialist emulation were put up in every corner

of the workshop. the hundred or more workers in the workshop demonstrated their loyalty to our great leader chairman mao in the vow they took: "the working class will do everything that the revolution demands of them exclamation" the class enemy's scheme was then smashed and preparations were speedily made for the transformation of the whole workshop.

surmount all difficulties no matter what they are

the revolutionary workers were confronted with many difficulties when they began the new work. they studied over and over again chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and this strengthened their determination to surmount all difficulties no matter what they were by their own efforts and through hard work.

in order to produce big castings, they first had to raise the height of the very low foundry. instead of raising the roof, the workers decided to lower the floor. they worked in their spare time with picks and shovels and after two weeks' effort they lowered it by a metre. when they had no bricks they made them themselves; they went to the mountains to quarry stone.

as a result of their revolutionary spirit of hard work and of their ingenuity they successfully turned out a drying cylinder, the biggest casting needed for paper-making machinery, in less than four months.

the most difficult process in making this was grinding. a heavy high-precision grinder was required to make the cylinder, which had a diameter of 1.5 metres, very smooth, but even the veteran workers in the workshop had never seen such a big grinder.

one veteran worker named huang chien volunteered to do the job. he studied again and again chairman mao's great teaching: "the wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. if they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a marxist-leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome" and drew inexhaustible strength from this teaching.

huang chien had a liver disease and was in great pain as he sat at a table carefully drafting the blueprint for the grinder. he spent many days and nights doing this. when the doctor told him to rest, he said: "disease can only scare a coward; it can never thwart a revolutionary worker who is determined to win honour for chairman mao." giving huang chien enthusiastic support, other veteran workers and technicians joined him in research, revision of the blueprint and trial-production. the grinder was finally produced after being improved several dozen times. the drying cylinder made by the grinder could handle not only ordinary printing paper but flint glazed paper. thus the old workshop which formerly produced steelyards and balances was transformed into a factory for making machinery.

though conditions improve, revolution must continue

chairman mao teaches: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." in 1967, when the state gave the factory seven brand-new lathes, veteran worker huang cheng-fu repeatedly studied this great teaching of chairman mao's

and told himself: "now that conditions have improved, we ought to be able to fulfil our tasks even better."

huang cheng-fu noticed a number of weak links in production. he thought in particular of the way in which the grinding and sifting of moulding sand was done by hand -- the most arduous and squalid job in the plant. it was also so slow that it held back progress in the whole foundry. mechanization of these operations would speed up production no end.

he put his idea to some veteran workers in the shop and won their approval. so he started drafting a design and his example soon set the project going with everybody taking a hand.

some class enemies tried to scotch the plan. they whispered it around that "huang cheng-fu has another axe to grind." one "well-wisher" said to huang cheng-fu: "it's enough that we do what we're supposed to do. why cudgel your brains so much?"

huang cheng-fu firmly replied: "our class enemies are cudgelling their brains to oppose us. it is precisely this that shows we are doing the right thing. chairman mao supports us. i'm determined to carry on until the project is completed."

courageously and tenaciously he advanced in the storms of class struggle. every day after work, he braved the piercing cold wind and went back to the workshop to find a way to mechanize the grinding and sifting of moulding sand. his revolutionary spirit won him the warm support of the revolutionary masses. veteran workers of the frame-making team offered him ideas for overcoming difficulties. the reserve team sent its men to help on the project. and the lathe-turners and the cold-working team assured him of their ready co-operation.

after a few months hard effort the whole process of grinding, sifting, mixing and transporting the moulding sand was automated. the job is now done by one worker as against six previously.

the workers remained self-reliant in carrying the revolution forward and launched a mass movement for technical innovations to reinforce the weak links and to increase the output and variety and improve the quality of their products.

so far they have made 12 machines for their own use and introduced more than 150 technical innovations to streamline the production process. twelve types of paper-making machinery are being produced by the plant as against the previous two.

the value of output has continued to increase by a wide margin: 42 per cent in 1967, 60 per cent in 1968 and 43 per cent in 1969, each compared with the preceding year.

apart from fulfilling its regular orders, the factory has in the past few years made or repaired more than 11,000 machines for some 100 factories and mines and for people's communes and production brigades in four counties. very often, an order involved a small number of machines which were very varied, and called for frequent technical changes in retooling. in addition, the time-limit set was often pressing. all this did not trouble the revolutionary workers. whenever farm machines came in for repair, they were always ready to do the job even outside regular working hours. the factory revolutionary committee has received a large number of letters expressing thanks for the factory's good service.

AFFORESTATION

Mass Afforestation Campaign in Full Swing in Many Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1970)

acting in accordance with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the poor and lower-middle peasants and forestry workers in the southern, eastern and central parts of china have set off a high tide in afforesting for the revolution.

this year's afforestation drive in these parts of china is being rapidly carried out on a great scale, and is highly efficient. with more than five million people taking part in afforesting the mountains in the central china province of hunan over 100,000 hectares of trees have been planted since january. this is twice the acreage planted in the same period last year. in addition, more than 18 million trees have been planted at roadsides, near houses and in idle spaces in the province.

according to rough statistics, the acreage afforested in kwangtung province, south china, has reached 100,000 hectares, surpassing the level of the same period last year.

mao tsetung thought study classes have been run throughout honan province, central china, since last winter. by repeatedly studying chairman mao's instruction on "cover the country with trees" and other instructions of his in these classes, the revolutionary people deeply realized that taking active part in afforestation was of great significance to the carrying out of chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." in these classes, the revolutionary masses thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in forestry. this further heightened their enthusiasm in planting trees for the revolution. statistics show that large-scale afforestation acreage in honan has reached nearly 80,000 hectares. in addition, over 260 million trees have been planted at roadsides and near houses, and more than 22,600 hectares of tree nurseries have been prepared. all these greatly surpassed the number over the same period in previous years.

in line with our great leader chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle, the revolutionary people in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, and anhwei province, east china, have persevered in picking seeds, nursing saplings, planting trees and handling management work on their own and ensured the quality and scale of afforestation. in the kueilin administrative region in kwangsi, the number of saplings of timber wood cared for by the communes, production brigades and teams is enough to afforest more than 73,300 hectares of land. they also took care of more than three million chestnut and palm saplings as well as other saplings.

afforestation work in anhwei province is being carried out in line with the principle of adapting to local conditions. fully utilizing the landscape of the hilly ranges in this main provincial timber producing centre, large socialist forestry bases, each extending several hundreds of hectares, have been built in the huichou administrative region under a unified plan.

afforestation work on the huaipei plains of anhwei province, which lack the timber needed for firewood and farm tools and have few barren hills, is being combined with water conservancy construction. the peasants fully utilize small tracts of idle land near ditches, canals, dykes and dams, and alongside roads and villages to plant fast-growing trees for firewood and timber.

in all these parts of china, the full-time workers and the commune members closely coordinate with each other in forest protection. this has ensured a high survival rate of trees.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

PLA Horse Breeders Introduce New Veterinary Treatment

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Feb. 19, 1970)

a horse breeding section of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army has devised an effective method for curing horses of hernia caused by constipation.

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the p.l.a. horse breeders showed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, act and create in finding this method through repeated practice. a department under the p.l.a. general logistics department has popularized the method.

in the past few years, this p.l.a. section has cured more than 1,500 sick horses by this method, which was one hundred percent effective. only ten to twenty minutes are needed to treat each case. yielding quick effects and requiring no complicated equipment or medicine, this method is easy to popularize in the army and the countryside.

hernia caused by constipation, which is a common ailment of horses and mules, has a high mortality rate. it was considered "incurable" in the past. old medicinal methods had no proven effect. the comrades in the p.l.a. section conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and were determined to find a way to cure this complaint.

they studied chairman mao's teaching: "you can't solve a problem? well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history exclamation when you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it." following this teaching, they went to the countryside to work among horse breeders and hold discussions with them. the armymen fed horses, cleaned out stables and drove horse carts. they familiarized themselves with the symptons of this ailment and the measures taken to cure it. they also consulted local doctors of traditional chinese medicine. based on their summing up of the experience of traditional chinese medicine, they devised a new treatment. this is a contribution to increasing the number of draught animals in the countryside and to the breeding of army horses.

AGRICULTURE

Mao Tsetung Thought Helps East China Brigade Achieve Good Cotton, Grain Harvests

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Feb. 18, 1970)

a production brigade in shantung province, east china, has achieved excellent cotton and grain harvests for seven years since 1963 by following chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and work hard.

during this period, per hectare yield averaged around one ton of ginned cotton yearly. this came to an annual contribution to the state from 1.12 to 1.57 ton per capita. each hectare of land yielded around.3 tons of grain in 1963 and over 7.5 tons in 1969.

the yangliuhsueh brigade is on the lower reaches of the yellow river. before liberation, natural disasters occurred nine years out of ten. the poor and lower-middle peasants settled scores with the landlords and divided their land after liberation. they shook off the feudal yoke and became masters of their destiny. following chairman mao's call "get organized", they developed production step and step and improved their living standards by relying on the collective and working hard.

this wasn't all for the story. the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his agents in the province whipped up an evil wind of capitalist restoration in 1961, taking advantage of china's temporary economic difficulties. time and again they ordered the yangliuhsueh brigade to divide up the collective land among the commune members. the brigade party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants knew that this was meant to drive them back to individual farming. so they resolutely opposed this bad trend. as a result, production kept on the rise.

led by the brigade revolutionary committee the poor and lower-middle peasants in the spring of 1968 deepened the revolutionary mass criticism to eradicate the remaining influence of the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and started a fierce offensive against class enemies. in the same year, they also overcame an unusually severe drought.

the poor and lower-middle peasants always do as chairman mao instructs.

in the spring of 1963 chairman mao issued the great call "learn from comrade lei feng." then the poor and lower-middle peasants launched a mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, taking this army hero as example. the brigade party branch established a centre where the poor and lower-middle peasants gathered to exchange experience in study. since then the study has continued without interruption.

chairman mao gave the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai." the peasants of yangliuhsueh were determined to fight against nature by self-reliance and arduous struggle as tachai had done.

constant rain in the spring of 1964 threatened the sprouting of the cotton shoots. fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, they kept loosening the soil and propping up the cotton shoots one by one over a period of ten days. from late july to

early august, a key period in the growth of cotton, there was an unusually heavy rainstorm. the cotton fields became sodden and the plants were flattened by the wind. in order to save the crop, they worked hard in the mud to raise each plant. through this hard and tenacious struggle they wrested a good per hectare yield of almost one ton of ginned cotton.

chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" reached the yangliuhsueh brigade in 1966. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "our brigade is an old cotton-producing area. we've lived on grain supplied by the state every year. this doesn't conform to the spirit of chairman mao's strategic principle. we cotton growers must not take marketable grain but strive to contribute both cotton and grain to the state."

how could the cotton growers do this? somebody said: "it's easy for the cotton growers to contribute to marketable grain by growing less cotton and more grain. won't that solve the problem?" the poor and lower-middle peasants strongly opposed this suggestion. they said: "chairman mao taught long ago: 'in drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that china has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact.' if our brigade grows less cotton it does not proceed from the interests of the 600 million but from our small group and this will affect the state cotton growing plan."

after full discussion, the members of the brigade enthusiastically adopted three measures: one. act according to "eight-point charter" on agriculture (namely, soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements) put forward by chairman mao, do scientific farming and make great efforts to raise the per hectare yield of the existing grain and cotton fields and not reduce the cotton acreage. two. wrest grain from the alkaline low-lying land in the revolutionary spirit taught in chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" like the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai brigade. three. adopt inter-planting by growing grain between rows of cotton so as to make full use of the soil and increase both cotton and grain output. beginning that year yangliuhsueh brigade achieved its goal of contributing grain to the state instead of depending on state grain. it sold more surplus grain to the state from year to year, starting in 1966. in addition it had collective grain reserves.

the growth of production has expanded the collective economy constantly. relying on its own efforts, the brigade has over the past few years bought twelve machines for drainage and irrigation, sowing and processing agricultural and sideline products. it has built new houses totalling 53 rooms. its public accumulation funds come to 140,000 yuan, averaging 4,000 yuan per peasant household.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Office in Britain Holds Film Receptions

(NCNA-English London, Feb. 17, 1970)

the chinese charge d'affaires office here held two film receptions recently at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the people's republic of china" was shown.

the film was warmly welcomed and praised by progressive british friends as well as asian, african and latin american friends residing in britain.

during the film show, the audience applauded enthusiastically whenever the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen. many shouted "long live chairman mao exclamation" with great emotion when they saw chairman mao walking robustly and in high spirits, up the tien an men rostrum together with vice-chairman lin. the audience warmly acclaimed the magnificent victories won in various fronts by the chinese people in response to the great leader chairman mao's great call: "unite to win still greater victories". a british friend said: "it fills us with great joy to see the celebration parade which showed china's great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction." an old worker said, "the achievements of the chinese people shake the world." a latin american friend said, "this film reflected the spiritual outlook of the chinese people, their unity and solidarity in winning still greater victories. it can be seen from the film china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as in science, culture, art and other fields." an african friend said that the chinese people's brilliant achievements are a great encouragement to the asian, african and latin american peoples.

friends from various countries were deeply moved by the scenes showing how the chinese people put into practice chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". a british youth said that the high spirits and impressive sight of the parading contingents showed the strength of the chinese people. another british friend said, "the film shows that if soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism lay their fingers on china, they will see what will happen to them." a friend from oceania said, "the victory of the chinese revolution and the powerfulness of the chinese people constitute a guarantee for the victory of the world revolutionary people." many friends attending the receptions held that the chinese people have scored great achievements because they have the wise leadership of chairman mao and that this is the result of their grasping of mao tsetung thought. a young british worker said, "chairman mao has put through his theory of continuing the revolution under the conditions of the proletarian dictatorship to the 700 million chinese people. china has become an even more stronger bastion."

an african friend pointed out that mao tsetung thought is the precious wealth of the world people. like a beacon, mao tsetung thought forever shines on the onward march of the world people. some friends expressed their determination to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought assiduously and apply mao tsetung thought to the revolutionary practice in their respective countries.

LAOS

"Pathet Lao Radio" Calls for Smashing US Intrigue to Drive People into Concentration Camps

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1970)

"pathet lao radio" in a commentary yesterday called on the laotian people and their armed forces to resolutely smash the intrigue of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to drive the people into concentration camps.

the commentary pointed out that u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have barbarously compelled people living in enemy-controlled or temporarily occupied areas to move into so-called "unity hamlets", "development areas" and "prosperity hamlets", which are concentration camps in disguise. so far, hundreds of thousands of people have been driven into such camps.

u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have driven the laotian people into those concentration camps for fear of the boundless power of the people's war, the commentary pointed out. their aim is to sever the revolutionary forces from the people and turn the liberated areas under the laotian patriotic front into "no man's land". but this in no way demonstrates their strength; on the contrary, it can only show that they are making last-ditch struggles.

the commentary called on the laotian people interned in the enemy's concentration camps to struggle vigorously against u.s. imperialism and its henchmen by all means. it urged the people in the liberated areas to heighten vigilance and be prepared at all times to smash any vicious scheme of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. it also called on the guerrillas in various localities to step up fighting and, together with the people and their armed forces throughout the country, deal heavier blows at the enemy on various battlefields.

MALAYSIA

Malayan Political Detainees Struggle Against Persecution by Rahman-Razak Puppet Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1970)

malayan political detainees confined by the rahman-razak puppet clique in the batu gajah concentration camp published an open letter in january appealing to the malayan people to support their fight against persecution by unfolding various forms of struggles, according to a recent report of the malayan paper "barisan".

the open letter pointed out that the rahman-razak clique, lackey of u.s.-british imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism, has never ceased persecuting savagely the political detainees in a vain attempt to strangle the liberation cause of the malayan people of all nationalities.

the letter gave an account of the tit-for-tat struggle waged heroically by the political detainees in the batu gajah concentration camp against the rahman-razak puppet clique despite the latter's bloody suppression. they put up posters, shouted slogans, sang quotations from chairman mao and revolutionary songs, and went on hunger strikes to protest against the persecution of the reactionaries. their struggle fully displayed the malayan people's revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win victory.

the letter expressed the determination of the political detainees to continue their struggle in various forms against the persecution by the rahman-razak clique.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Sincere Friendship, Profound Confidence--Anecdotes About Chinese Medical Team in Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Feb. 18, 1970)

when news that some of the chinese doctors will soon leave somalia for home reached the martino hospital here, somali doctors, nurses, workers and patients in the hospital went around telling one another about it. many of them, with warm tears in their eyes, bade farewell to their chinese friends while others performed folk dances for them. many people tightly held the hands of the chinese doctors, requesting them again and again to convey the somali people's warm, friendly feelings for the chinese people and their cordial greetings to the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

during the past two years or so, the somali people's profound confidence in the chinese medical team and their sincere and warm love for the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has been a source of encouragement to the chinese doctors. the following is only a few of many moving anecdotes.

"we shall never forget chairman mao exclamation"

medina's little daughter asha was going to leave the hospital after a kidney tumour had been successfully removed by the chinese doctors. that day, medina was especially happy and told this correspondent about her family.

medina is the widowed mother of two girls and a boy. a few years ago, when her son, the oldest of the children, fell seriously ill, she sold her only small plot of land and took him to a foreign doctor for treatment. when the money was all gone, her son's sickness was not cured. several months ago, her 14-month-old daughter asha started vomiting and her belly grew bigger and bigger until she was unable to lie on her back. medina was deeply worried. she was afraid that asha would not live as she was too poor to take her to see a doctor.

when she found out that there were chinese doctors working in the martino hospital, she took asha there, cherishing profound confidence in the chinese doctors. after a careful examination, the chinese doctors detected a big tumour in the child's abdomen.

the pressure of the tumour in the abdominal cavity caused difficult breathing and constipation. complicated by pneumonia, asha's condition was critical. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching of serving the people whole-heartedly, the chinese doctors decided to save the child by removing the tumour surgically.

the operation proceeded smoothly. despite the adhesions binding the tumour to the intestines and the spleen, the chinese doctors resolutely and carefully removed the 2.7-kilogram tumour from the abdomen of the child who weighed only 9.6 kilograms. asha was finally brought out of danger.

witnessing how the chinese doctors had saved and taken care of her daughter, medina was deeply moved. she said: "i can't sleep at night whenever i recall how the chinese doctors sent by chairman mao have brought happiness to my whole family. oh, chairman mao exclamation you work untiringly not only for the chinese people but also for the poverty-stricken people throughout the world exclamation" she said: "i have carefully kept a photo of chairman mao. when my little daughter grows up, i will tell her that it is the chinese doctors sent by chairman mao who saved her life. my whole family will never forget chairman mao exclamation"

a quotation from chairman mao

"... i was paralysed by the injury for eight months. at that time i lost all hope. but there is no reason to abandon myself to despair for there are chinese doctors in this vast world exclamation" this was said in a letter by somali friend hassan to the chinese medical personnel armed with mao tsetung thought.

24-year-old hassan was seriously injured in a car accident and had a ruptured urethra. a foreign doctor operated on him carelessly. failing to connect the urethra, he performed a cystostomy instead (draining of the urine with a catheter inserted into the bladder through an incision on the abdomen. as a result, hassan was bed-ridden for eight whole months, unable to walk or sit. when he was taken to the martino hospital, he was all skin and bone and had developed uremia. his condition was very serious.

the chinese doctors were greatly concerned over the suffering of this somali youth. confronted with the serious consequence arisen from the irresponsibility of a foreign doctor, they studied once again chairman mao's great teaching: "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism." chairman mao's teaching was like a clarion call to battle. the chinese doctors started to rescue the patient at once.

after a month's treatment and fine nursing care by the chinese doctors, the uremia disappeared. the urethra was repaired and hassan recovered his physical strength.

hassan saw with his own eyes how the chinese doctors studied and applied chairman mao's instructions. he wrote down the quotation from chairman mao, "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism", in his note book which he put under his pillow. he said: "the hearts of the chinese doctors are linked with ours. they take us as their own brothers and sisters. this is really revolutionary humanitarianism."

through his experience with two completely different kinds of doctors, hassan has come to understand that every surgeon uses a scalpel, but how the scalpel is handled is determined by the thinking of the surgeon. the most important weapon of the chinese doctors in healing the wounded and rescuing the dying is mao tsetung thought, not the scalpel. the chinese doctors are able to really practise revolutionary humanitarianism because they are armed with mao tsetung thought.

doctors acting in line with "the three constantly read articles"

in hargeisa, an electrical worker called abdi was seriously injured in an accident. he could not move his right arm and could not lie on his right side. he had consulted many foreign doctors who all asserted that his trouble was "incurable". it is unthinkable for a worker to have an immovable right arm exclamation

abdi had read "the three constantly read articles" by chairman mao. he was deeply touched by the lofty spirit of chang szu-teh and doctor norman bethune. he thought to himself how fine it would be to be able to meet these people praised by chairman mao. later, when he learnt from the radio that chinese doctors had arrived in mogadishu, it dawned on him that chinese doctors armed with chairman mao's teaching of serving the people whole-heartedly are sure to be able to relieve his suffering. he made up his mind to go to seek treatment from the chinese doctors.

abdi travelled 1,300 kilometres by car for seven days and arrived in mogadishu. he finally found the chinese doctors. after a careful examination, the chinese doctors decided to combine medicine with massage and acupuncture. under the meticulous care of the chinese doctors for two months or so, abdi's right arm recovered complete movement. when he was discharged from the hospital, he could carry a bucket of water with his right arm.

while he was under treatment, abdi actively helped the chinese doctors in receiving patients and making cotton swabs. he said to the chinese doctors: "you act according to 'the three constantly read articles' by chairman mao, so should i exclamation" before he left the hospital, he said

with emotion: "seeing is believing. chinese doctors have a boundless sense of responsibility in their work and are boundlessly warm-hearted toward the people. they are truly fine doctors acting in accordance with 'the three constantly read articles' by chairman mao exclamation" he waved his recovered right arm and shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Peking Reception Marks Anniversary of Treaty of Friendship between China and Tanzania

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1970)

the chinese-african people's friendship association gave a reception here today to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between china and tanzania.

present were richard s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, embassy officials and other tanzanian friends in peking.

at the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the chinese state council, and leading members of the departments concerned, including wang hsin-ting, li chiang, fang yi, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, kuo lu and chou jung-kuo.

ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ambassador wambura proposed toasts to the constant growth and consolidation of the friendship between china and tanzania.

US

Afro-American Students Demonstrate against Racial Discrimination

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1970)

about 200 afro-american students of the amherst college in massachusetts state yesterday rose to resist the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the reactionary authorities, according to reports reaching here.

these students occupied five campus buildings yesterday and broadcast a statement over the campus radio station. the students' courageous act of rebellion struck fear into the reactionary authorities.

American Youth Demonstrate against Weapon Manufacturers

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1970)

about 400 american youth demonstrated outside a hotel in beverly hills, california, yesterday strongly protesting against a meeting of manufacturers of weapons for use by u.s. imperialism in its aggression, according to a report reaching here.

the demonstrating masses blocked the main driveway of the hotel. the reactionary authorities hurriedly called in police to suppress them. the dauntless demonstrators shouted slogans demanding that the weapon manufacturers go away. they shouted at these blood suckers: "how many kids you kill today?"

meanwhile, the american people's struggle against fascist persecution continues to develop. about 1,800 students demonstrated in ann arbor, michigan, yesterday. the demonstrators marched from the university of michigan campus through downtown ann arbor to strongly protest against the fascist persecution of the people by the reactionary authorities.

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